The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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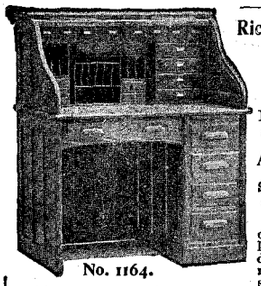

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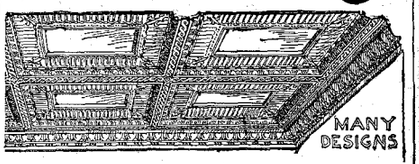

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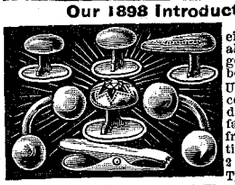

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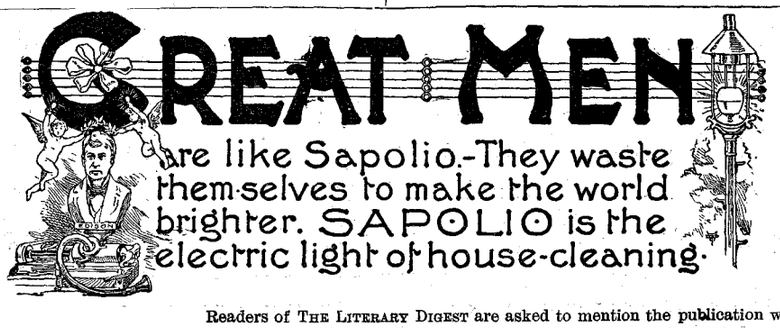
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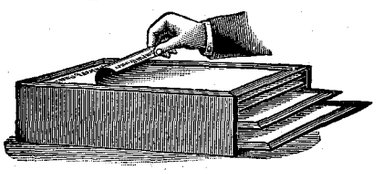

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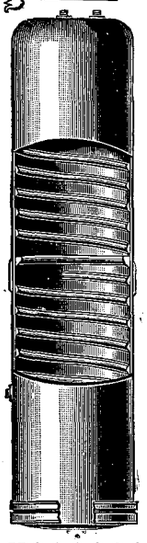

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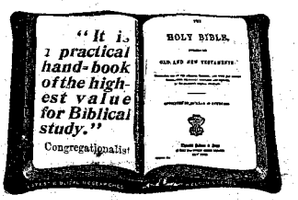

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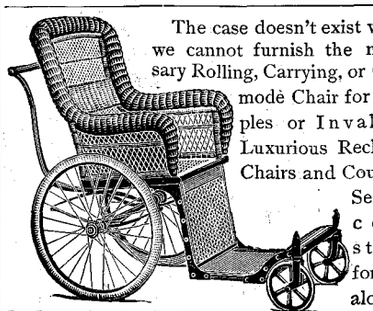

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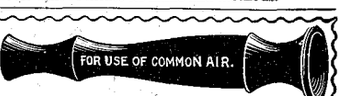

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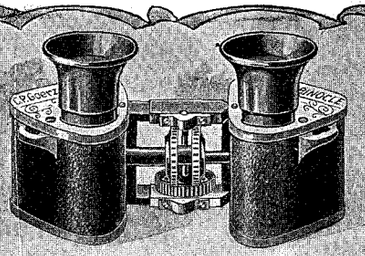

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

DREYFUS TURMOIL IN FRANCE.

ON the ground of illegality, the French Court of Cassation last week ordered a revision of the court-martial which condemned Captain Dreyfus and decided to conduct an inquiry into the case, but the court refused to order the release of the imprisoned exile pending the result of revision. This action was welcomed as a great victory for justice by Dreyfus's sympathizers in all countries. It was preceded, however, by the fall of the Brisson Ministry, which had been instrumental in referring the case to the court, and M. Dupuy undertook the formation of a new cabinet. Such events marked another "crisis in France," growing out of the momentous Dreyfus case. A single issue appears to emerge from each new development; that is, whether civil or military authority is to rule in France. This issue was held to have been made clearer than ever when Colonel Picquart, who maintained, after official investigation, that Dreyfus was innocent, was transferred from civil to military jurisdiction for trial on charges of forgery. And now a cabinet headed by a premier said to be favorable to revision of the Dreyfus case has been defeated in the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of want of confidence. The Brisson cabinet was, admittedly, a compromise cabinet, and its fall was precipitated by the unexpected resignation of the new Minister of War, M. Chanoine. General Chanoine is said to be the fifth Minister of War who has declared himself convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus, and the third who has resigned on that account. Supporters of the "honor" of the French army in the Chamber demanded that the Government "end the campaign of insult against the army." The Government refused to accept the resolution in that form, and suffered defeat by a vote of 296 to 243. The Chamber, however, by a very narrow majority at the same session had previously supported the Government's proposition affirming the supremacy of the civil power.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the situation:

"The scenes in the Chamber leading up to this vote of want of confidence in the Ministry were turbulent, riotous, disgraceful in the extreme, suggestive if not prophetic of revolution, and impossible in the legislative body of any other country. The only logical sequel to this remarkable demonstration of the French lawmakers was the resignation of the Ministry, which followed at once. The fall of a French cabinet is not in itself portentous.

Photograph, A. Gerschell, Paris.

CAPTAIN ALFRED DREYFUS.

(Before his imprisonment.)

The average life of a Ministry under the present constitution has been only three months. The significance of the situation lies in the fact that the Parisian mob has determined to prevent Dreyfus from having a new trial, and that the mob which swarmed and stormed and threatened about the Chamber on Tuesday was able to impress its anti-Semite hate and prejudice upon the lawmakers, who, in turn, forced out the Ministry which has voted to submit the question of a retrial of Dreyfus to the Court of Cassation. The point must be kept in view that the Dreyfus case has grown into a much larger question than the guilt or innocence of the accused. It is contended that Dreyfus was convicted upon evidence submitted in a secret document not shown to the prisoner or his counsel; at least, that the said document was used to his detriment. The issue now raised is whether sufficient ground has been laid for a new trial. It is a question for the French court of last resort. The outgoing cabinet decided that the matter should be submitted to this court. The mob, which seems to rule the French Chamber, has determined that the case shall not be retried in any event, if it can prevent it. If the Court of Cassation declines to reopen it the mob spirit may be stilled for a season. Should the tribunal decide to decree a rehearing there will be trouble.

"If President Faure can not form a Ministry which will be acceptable to the present Chamber, he can dissolve the body, appeal to the country, and secure what would be tantamount to a fresh expression of the views of the electorate as to the Dreyfus issue. If the new Chamber were strongly 'for the army,' he could form a Ministry in harmony with this condition of things. Or he can resign the Presidency at once and withdraw from the

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perplexities of his position. M. Faure has shown much decision on critical occasions. He displayed courage and undaunted leadership in suppressing the Commune in Paris in 1871, leading his command from Havre for that purpose. If President Faure serves out the full term of the Presidency he will have accomplished a notable achievement, and by so doing will give to the French governmental system the appearance of stability. President Grevy was the only French President of the third republic before M. Faure's advent who served a full constitutional term of seven years. He entered upon a second term, but completed only two years of it, when he resigned after a ministerial crisis."

Touching upon the revulsion of feeling in France which followed Colonel Henry's confession and suicide [see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 10], the New York *Sun* describes what the Brisson cabinet has done in the matter of revision:

"This change of sentiment was reflected in the cabinet, and, altho M. Cavaignac still insisted that Dreyfus was guilty, and proved the sincerity of his belief by resigning the Ministry of War, the Premier and a majority of his colleagues decided to take the steps preliminary to a retrial of the condemned officer. The question whether there was *prima-facie* ground for ordering a new trial of Dreyfus was referred to a commission of six members, half of whom were councillors of the Court of Cassation, while the other half were government officials. The commission reported that it was equally divided touching the propriety or expediency of the proceeding suggested. Conforming to a precedent which had been established under similar conditions, the Brisson cabinet held that the equal division of opinion on the part of the commission left it at liberty to follow its own judgment, and it accordingly instructed the Procureur-Général to submit the papers in the Dreyfus case to the Court of Cassation in order that this tribunal might determine whether a new trial of Dreyfus should take place.

"It is important to bear in mind that the judicial machinery, having been thus put in motion, can not be stopped, no matter what changes of Ministry may occur. Should the Court of Cassation decide that there is no ground for a retrial of Dreyfus, his friends may as well renounce all hope, until evidence of his innocence more conclusive than Colonel Henry's confession shall have been brought forward. Should the Court of Cassation, on the other hand, announce that there is ground for a revision of the sentence passed on Captain Alfred Dreyfus, no power in France, short of a revolution, can prevent a second trial of that officer by court-martial. It is, nevertheless, obvious that, should the Brisson cabinet be succeeded by a Ministry resolutely opposed to revision, the members of the new court-martial may be chosen from officers hostile to the accused. It would still remain to be seen, however, whether the second court-martial, like the first, would violate the essential principles of justice by conducting the proceedings behind closed doors and by basing the sentence upon documents not submitted to the inspection of the accused or of his counsel. Even such a violation of justice might, however, be overlooked and condoned, if at the time the attention of the French people were anxiously concentrated upon a war with a foreign power, and it is only the knowledge of this fact that could tempt an anti-revisionist ministry to make the Fashoda incident a pretext for plunging their country into a naval contest with England which would be almost certainly disastrous."

During the hearing on the question of a revision of the Dreyfus case before the Court of Cassation a mob of anti-revisionists tried to enter the court, but were barred out by police and guards. The review of the Dreyfus case by the court official, styled Reporter Bard, caused a sensation, according to press depatches which say:

"Great stress was laid by M. Bard on Colonel Picquart's letter of July 14, 1898, to the Minister of Justice, in which he gave seven principal arguments against the probability of the guilt of Dreyfus, including the impossibility of Dreyfus procuring the plans of fortresses and projects for the movements of troops undetected, whereas Major Esterhazy had free access thereto. This letter also recites interviews which Colonel Picquart had with Generals Billot and Gonze, and says: 'With the proof in my hands I have established the innocence of Dreyfus.' To this General Gonze replied, according to the letter to the Minister of Justice: 'What is it to you if Dreyfus is on Devil's Island?'

"Colonel Picquart—'But he is innocent.'

"General Gonze—'You know Mercier [ex-Minister of War] and Saussier [ex-military governor of Paris] are mixed up in this affair. Do you wish to compromise them?'

"The letter then continued that, on leaving General Gonze, Colonel Picquart declared he was convinced of the innocence of Dreyfus, and he proposed to fight the matter out and reveal what he knew."

THE RACE ISSUE IN THE SOUTH.

RECENT conflicts between whites and negroes in a number of Southern States have aroused a great deal of newspaper comment of late. Press despatches in the papers of October 24 are summarized by the Buffalo *Express* as follows:

"Sunday's record of race lawlessness in different parts of the South included two race wars, one plain lynching, and two murders, one of which is expected to lead to a lynching, with a total of ten negroes killed and four wounded; four white men killed and seven wounded. Six negroes were arrested and several more yesterday, with a good prospect that a number of these will yet be taken from the authorities and lynched. The disturbances occurred in Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, and Texas. Rather an appalling picture of nineteenth-century civilization in the freest nation in the world!

"One encouraging fact is noticeable, however, and that is a greater disposition on the part of the authorities to do their duty. In Mississippi, where the most serious disturbance occurred, the governor made haste to send a posse to the scene, no troops being available, and on its arrival the leaders of the negroes were arrested and were protected from the mob. This affair, which involved the killing of ten men and the wounding of seven, some of them probably fatally, grew out of the murder of a white man by a negro. The murderer's friends resisted the attempt of a white mob to lynch him. Naturally, mob punishment invites mob resistance. If regular police officers had been sent to arrest him, with the assurance that he should be given a just trial before being hanged, probably his fellow negroes would have approved his punishment. As it is, the only lesson taught them is one of race hatred—a stimulus to further crimes.

"North Carolina did somewhat better. Four negroes who are alleged to have fired upon and wounded three white men were arrested and at latest reports are still in the hands of the authorities.

"The Tennessee affair was military. A drunken negro soldier at Chattanooga resisted arrest, killed one white man and slightly wounded another. He was lodged in jail, and, it is hoped, will be impressively and legally hanged.

"Alabama, with the assistance of some Georgians, contributed the old-fashioned kind of a quiet and orderly breaking-down of a jail door and hanging of the negro murderer of a white man.

"Texas has three negro murderers of a white boy in jail, unlynched so far.

"It is worth noting that the one crime so often pleaded in justification of lynching did not figure in any of these affairs."

Southern newspapers enumerate a variety of reasons for a growing antagonism between the races, maintaining that there is but one attitude for Southern white men toward negro domination.

The appointment of negro postmasters by the Administration is cited as a standing grievance in several States. The Richmond *Dispatch*, for instance, insists that—

"it is a bad business upon the part of the Administration to be continually trying to force negroes into public places where they will certainly be disagreeable to the whites. And this course upon their part not only shows a mean spirit, but monumental stupidity as well, viewed from a political point of view."

The Richmond *Times* lays down the rule that if the people of any community ask for a negro postmaster it is right that he be appointed, but this is a rule, it thinks, that ought to work both ways. It says:

"We go a step farther and say that if the inhabitants of that village [Almagro] had with one accord protested against the ap-

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pointment of a white man to their post-office, their wishes should have been respected by the President. *Per contra*, we enter our solemn protest when the President of the United States appoints a negro to be postmaster in a community whose patrons are largely white people and who object to the negro official. Such appointments are not only an offense and an injustice to the whites, but they do the black man largely more harm than good. The poorest friend of the negro is he who leads the negro into politics and so brings him in conflict with the whites, for in all such conflicts the negro is sure to suffer."

It has been suggested, also, that the great amount of newspaper praise of the colored troops at Santiago has had the effect of making negroes more arrogant in Southern communities. The Jacksonville, Fla., *Times-Union* takes Booker T. Washington to task for his reported utterances at the Peace Jubilee in Chicago:

"'When Americans conquer race prejudice,' the speaker declared, 'they will have won a victory greater than can be obtained through the achievements of arms.' He likened the effect of race discrimination, especially in the Southern States, to 'a cancer gnawing at the heart of the republic, as dangerous as an attack from an arm from within or without.'

"Now, the negro has his choice of industrial freedom in the South or industrial oppression at the North; here he must keep his side of the church and the theater, he must remain in a separate car and he must keep out of our parlors,—but he is not oppressed, he is welcome to his full share of the goods of this life as they are distributed in return for labor and thought and business ability. In the North he has what he has not here, but he also lacks what we give him. In Illinois he may not work; in East or West he must not come in competition with home labor, and he can not belong to the industrial organizations that control the distribution of labor. Let him take his choice, but he can not keep his cake and eat it, too.

"The South has raised him from the condition of a naked savage to fitness for a share in the civilization our fathers bought by centuries of blood and suffering. He is welcome to gather what good he may without injuring us, but he may not, and shall not, take such part as will make him our equal only by dragging us down to his level. The South, at least, is a white man's country, and nothing can change that fact; it has stood as the law of the Medes and Persians under defeat and starvation and wholesale death and political proscription such as the world naturally associates with the names and history of Poland and Russia. If the negro does not like us, the ways are open to regions where he is accorded a seat in the theater and denied work.

"The law is universal. Do we find Jamaica negroes after all these years in London drawing-rooms? Did not the Spaniards treat the Cubans with social scorn because the Cubans did not keep themselves, as a whole, separate from the negro? Is the Algerine Moor at home at Parisian dinner-tables?

"Pampered and petted, the negro could not rise. When the Saxon was inferior, was he welcome in Norman castles? While the memory of British slaves in Roman markets was fresh did the Briton feast at the tables of his conquerors?

"Is the negro the special favorite of heaven that he holds him self too good to rise as we have done? Shall we descend from the place we have won by all these centuries of struggle and pain that he may be amused by a spectacle of apparent equality? No."

Race antagonism appears to be at most fervent heat in North Carolina, where the State political campaign turns on a "white man's government" versus "negro domination." Bloody riots that have already attended the campaign are cited as precursors of worse troubles on election day. Governor Russell has issued a proclamation calling upon all persons, officials and citizens, to preserve the peace and obey the laws. Two paragraphs of the preamble to his proclamation recite that—

"it has been made known to me by the public press, by numerous letters, by oral statements of divers citizens of the State, and by formal written statements, that the political canvass now going forward has been made the occasion and pretext for bringing about conditions of lawlessness in certain counties in this State, such, for example, as Richmond and Robeson counties; and,

"It has been made known to me in such direct and reliable way that I can not doubt its truthfulness, that certain counties lying along the southern border of this State have been actually invaded by certain armed and lawless men from another State; that several political meetings in Richmond and Halifax counties have been broken up and dispersed by armed men, using threats, intimidation, and in some cases actual violence; that in other cases property has been actually destroyed and citizens fired on from ambush; that several citizens have been taken from their homes at night and whipped; that in several counties peaceful citizens have been intimidated and terrorized by threats of violence to their persons and their property until they are afraid to register themselves, preparatory to exercising that highest duty of freedmen—casting of one free vote—at the ballot-box, for men of their own choice, in the coming election."

The feeling in the State is indicated by the Charlotte *Observer's* assertion that the governor's proclamation is a bluff that will not "go," and by its declaration that the white people of the State will not forget that the idea of asking for federal troops on election day has been in contemplation. The Wilmington *Star* prints the Democratic ticket under the heading, "White Man's Ticket," and quotes from a letter by a Populist who opposes fusion with Republicans:

"Be it now and forever distinctly understood, that the Anglo-Saxon race is determined to ever stand at the head of the law-making department, even if we have to do it at the point of the bayonet."

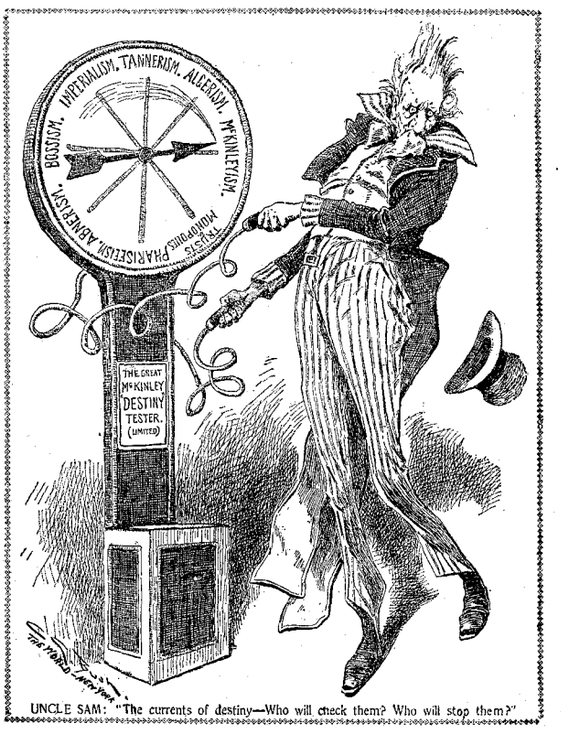
The Star says:

"That has the Anglo-Saxon ring in it, and it is said like a man. With all the political machinery in their hands in the days of reconstruction, with the leadership of Northern political adventurers and native scalawags, with an unscrupulous partizan Congress to pass ironclad legislation to strengthen the grip of the negroes and their white associates, they were never able to down the white man and keep him down, even in the States where the negroes were in the majority. Anglo-Saxon manhood asserted itself, got on top, and remains on top to-day, thirty-four years after the ballot was put into the hands of the negroes."

The situation in North Carolina is reviewed as follows by the New Orleans *Picayune:*

"North Carolina is a Southern State, with about 1,700,000 population, of which about 600,000 are negroes and 1,100,000 whites.

"There should be no danger of negro domination in such a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State; but the fact is, there is impending in North Carolina a civil war, in which the negroes, who have been extensively used for political purposes, are supported and upheld by their white allies.

"The Populists, who are very numerous in North Carolina, made a deal with the Republicans, who are chiefly negroes, securing control of the State on condition that the negroes should be liberally treated as to the inferior offices. The result is that North Carolina has a Republican governor, and a mixed Republican and Populist state government and legislature; while in the Congress of the United States, North Carolina is represented by one Republican and one Populist Senator; three Republicans and five Populists and one Democrat in the Lower House. Negro county officials are plenty as blackberries, and that once proud State is virtually under the feet of the negroes. [Figures are given by both sides, to prove that negroes are and are not abnormally represented in office.—ED. LITERARY DIGEST.]

"This was a danger which constantly threatened the other Southern States until the negroes were practically politically disfranchised, and the situation in North Carolina shows how formidable this danger can become with a relatively small number of negro voters, when the whites are divided. The situation has grown to be unbearable to a large body of the whites in North Carolina; but, with the negroes backed up by the Populists, who divide all political control with the Republicans, there is no prospect of relief by any constitutional and peaceable means.

"The result is that in many parts of that State there exists a condition of affairs that virtually amounts to the beginnings of civil war. The negro officials are as plentiful and as offensive in the cities as in the country districts where the negro population is most congested, so that in Wilmington, the chief city of the State, there is no exception to the situation.

"There are in New Hanover county, in which Wilmington is situated, thirty-six colored magistrates and a colored register of deeds and various other minor officials, besides some Presidential appointees. A like state of affairs exists pretty much throughout the old commonwealth, and the most intense anxiety and uneasiness exist as to what will be the outcome. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, recently expressed the belief that the shotgun alone would redeem the State from negro rule; but the impending warfare there will not be a race conflict. The Populists and the white Republicans, who, by means of this negro domination, are enabled to hold control of the State, have no idea of giving up their advantage.

"To politicians, a taste of power is like the first flavor of human blood to the tiger. He becomes at once by preference a man-eater. The political tiger, when he has once stood at what is in his purview, the summit of power, will stop at no act to maintain or regain his hold. The white Populists who joined with the Democrats in the hope of carrying a Presidential election and gaining national control, joined with the negro Republicans to gain State control in North Carolina. They got what they sought there, and they will not surrender it on any account.

"Many will remember how difficult it was to secure the adoption of any measure in Louisiana to disarm the negroes of political power. Altho one half the population of Louisiana is composed of negroes, and the danger of such a situation was obvious to all who viewed affairs aright, the politicians of all parties bitterly opposed any measure that would prevent the manipulation of so vast a negro vote.

"In North Carolina, less than one third of the population is negro; but the division of the white population has placed the negroes there at the summit of power, with the prospect that white men will shoot each other to death in order to save the negroes. This is likely to happen in every Southern State where the negroes have not been disarmed of their political power. This would be truly a most astonishing condition of affairs, but it is far from being an impossibility in North Carolina."

The New York *Age* (Afro-American) makes this comment:

"When the Democratic Party finds itself beaten on all other issues in the South it falls back on the race issue and appeals to all the meanest and basest and most brutal passions in human nature. The Democratic Party in North Carolina has adopted this sort of program in the pending campaign. If no blood shall be spilt before the polls close in November it will be miraculous.

"North Carolina is regarded as one of the best States in the Southern group, as far as the relations of the races are concerned. There has been less friction between the two races there in the past fifteen years than in any of the other Southern States, and it was to be hoped that this condition would continue.

"The fact that the notorious Senator Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina is to stump North Carolina for the Democrats bodes no good to either race. He is a dynamitard pure and simple. There ought to be some way to curb him as a public enemy.

"The Democratic Party is the enemy of the Afro-American race."

THE DOOM OF THE JOINT TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION.

IN all reasonable probability, the decision of the United States Supreme Court last week means an end to the Joint Traffic Association, the largest and most powerful combination of railway lines that the country has ever seen. The court, following the lines of a previous decision against the Trans-Missouri Freight Association, declares the Joint Traffic Association an agreement in restraint of trade and as such a violation of the Congressional anti-trust law.

The association is composed of more than thirty railroad companies, and began its career January 1, 1896. It has proved the most successful organization of the kind ever attempted, tho it is admitted that it did not entirely stop the cutting of rates. The management of the association was in the hands of a board of control composed of the presidents of the various lines, a board of managers consisting of a traffic official from each line, and a board of three arbitrators (Vice-President Hobart was one of the three) to whom matters that could not be agreed upon by the first two boards were submitted for adjustment. The meat of the agreement was contained in these two clauses:

"The managers shall from time to time recommend such changes in rates, fares, charges, and rules as may be reasonable and just, and the failure to observe such recommendations by any party hereto shall be deemed a violation of this agreement. No company party hereto shall, through any of its officers or agents, deviate from or change the rates, fares, charges, or rules herein affirmed or so recommended by the managers, except by a resolution of its board. The action of such board shall not affect the rates, fares, charges, or rules disapproved, except to the extent of its interest therein over its own road. A copy of the resolutions of the board of any company party hereto authorizing any such change shall be immediately forwarded by the company making the same to the managers, and such changes shall not become effective until thirty days after the receipt of such resolution by the managers. The managers, upon receiving such notice, shall act promptly upon the same for the protection of the parties hereto.

"For any action by any party hereto which, in the judgment of the managers, constitutes a violation of this agreement, the offending company shall forfeit to the association a sum to be determined by the managers, not exceeding $5,000, but where the gross receipts of the transaction in which this agreement is violated shall exceed $5,000 the offending party shall, at the discretion of the managers, forfeit a sum not exceeding such gross receipts. Such forfeitures shall be applied to the payment of the expenses of the association, except that the offending company shall not participate in such application of its own forfeitings."

Proceedings were instituted in federal courts to enjoin the companies from operating under the agreement as soon as it went into effect. At the instance of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Attorney-General Harmon presented the case of the Government as turning on three questions: 1. Is the agreement of the associated railroads in violation of section 5 of the Interstate Commerce act—the clause which forbids pooling? 2. Does the act of July 2, 1890 (the Sherman anti-trust law) entitled, "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," apply to railroad companies? 3. Is the agreement in question a violation of that act?"

In the lower courts decisions were rendered favorable to the Traffic Association. The Supreme Court of the United States reverses them by declaring the agreement an illegal restraint of trade and affirming the constitutionality of the anti-trust law. Justice Peckham delivered the opinion, Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Harlan, Brewer, and Brown concurring, and Justices Gray, Shiras, and White dissenting. The court finds no essential difference between the Joint Traffic agreement and the Trans-Missouri agreement, saying that the Joint Traffic agreement, "taken as a whole, prevents and was evidently intended to prevent, not only secret, but any competition." In discussing the constitutionality of the anti-trust act as affecting railroads, Justice Peckham's opinion runs as follows:

"It is worthy of remark that this question was never raised or hinted at upon the argument in the former case. The fact that not one of the many astute and able counsel for the transportation companies in that case raised an objection of such a conclusive

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character, if well founded, is strong evidence that the reasons showing the invalidity of the act as construed do not lie on the surface, and were not then apparent to those counsel. Upon the constitutionality of the act it is now earnestly contended that contracts in restraint of trade are not necessarily prejudicial to the welfare and security of society, and that Congress is without power to prohibit generally all contracts in restraint of trade, and that the efforts to do this invalidate the act in question.

"Has not Congress, with regard to interstate commerce and in the course of regulating it, in the case of railroad companies, the power to say that no contract or combination shall be legal which shall restrain trade and commerce by shutting out the operation of the general law of competition? We think it has. The business of a railroad carrier is of a public nature, and in performing it the carrier is also performing, to a certain extent, a function of government which requires it to perform the service upon equal terms to all. This public service, that of transportation of passengers and freight, is a part of trade and commerce, and when transported between States such commerce becomes what is described as interstate, and comes to a certain extent under the jurisdiction of Congress by virtue of the power to regulate commerce among the several States.

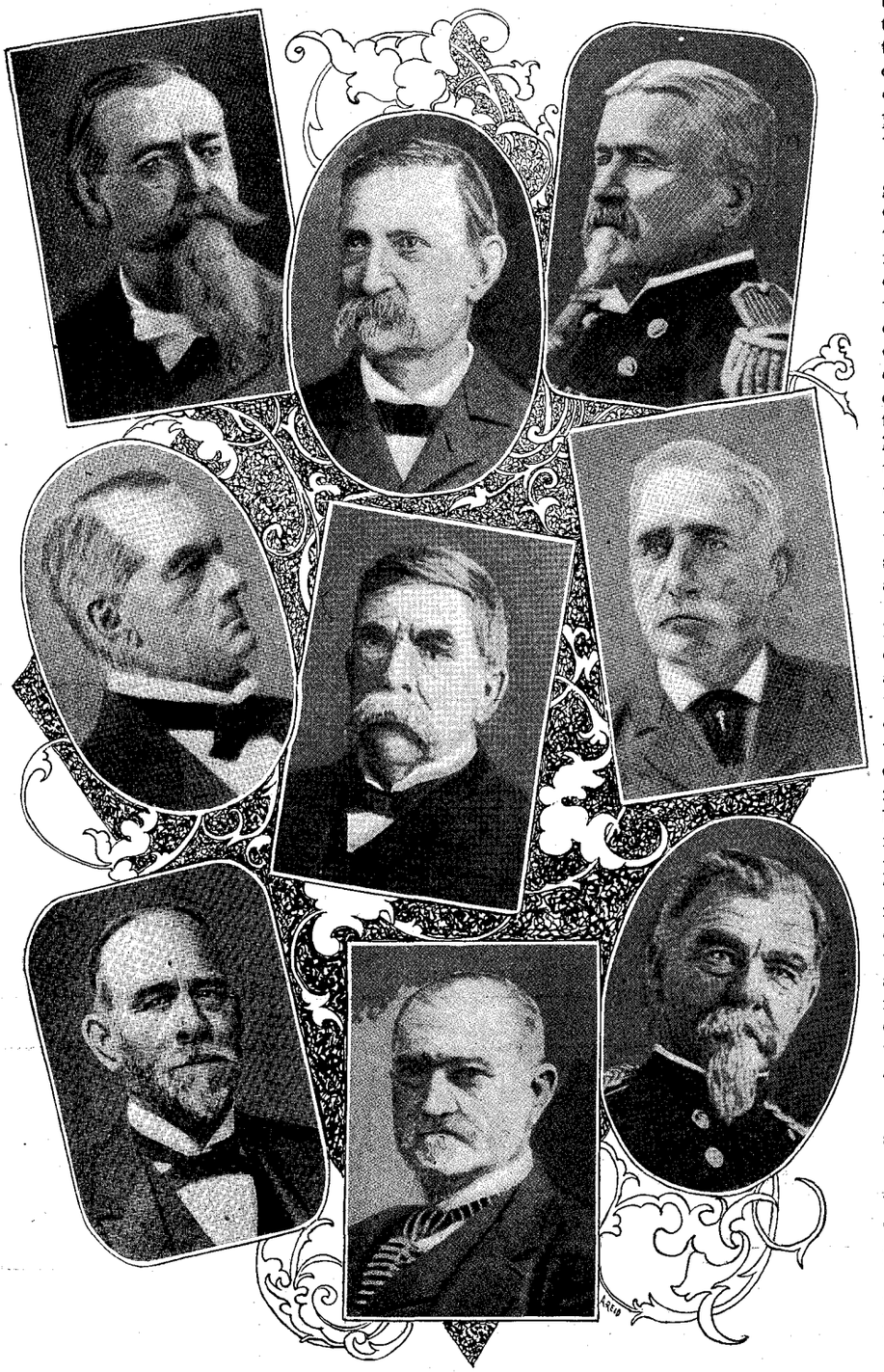
"When the grantees of this public franchise are competing railroad companies for interstate commerce, we think Congress is competent to forbid any agreement or combination among them by means of which competition is to be smothered. We think the power extends at least to the prohibition of contracts relating to interstate commerce which would extinguish all competition between otherwise competing railroad corporations, and which would in that way restrain trade or commerce.

"We do not think, when the grantees of this public franchise are competing railroads seeking the transportation of men and goods from one State to another, that ordinary freedom of contract in the use and management of their property requires the right to combine as one consolidated and powerful association for the purpose of stifling competition among themselves and thus keeping their rates and charges higher than they might otherwise be under the laws of competition. And this is so, even tho the rates provided for in the agreement may for the time be not more than are reasonable. They may easily and at any time be increased.

"It is the combination of these large and powerful corporations, covering vast sections of territory and influencing trade throughout the whole extent thereof, and acting as one body in all the matters over which the combination extends, that constitutes the alleged evil, and in regard to which, so far as the combination operates upon and restrains interstate commerce, Congress has power to legislate and to prohibit. The prohibition of such contracts may, in the judgment of Congress, be one of the reasonable necessities for the proper regulation of commerce, and Congress is the judge of such necessity and propriety, unless, in case of a possible gross perversion of the principle, the courts might be applied to for relief."

As to freedom of contract the court says:

"The citizen may have the right to make a proper (that is, a lawful) contract, one which is also essential and necessary in carrying out his lawful purpose. The question which arises is whether the contract is a proper or lawful one? We presume it will not be contended that the right of the citizen to pursue any livelihood or vocation includes every means of livelihood, whether lawful or unlawful. Notwithstanding the general liberty of contract which is possessed by the citizen under the Constitu-



COL. JAMES A. SEXTON. COL. CHARLES DENBY. GEN. JAMES A. BEAVER. DR. PHINEAS D. CONNER. GEN. GRENVILLE M. DODGE (Chn.) CAPT. EVAN P. HOWELL. MAJ.-GEN. ALEX. MCD. MCCOOK. HON. URBAN A. WOODBURY. BRIG.-GEN. JOHN M. WILSON.

THE WAR INQUIRY COMMISSION.

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tion, we find that there are many kinds of contracts which, while not in themselves immoral or '*mala in se*,' may yet be prohibited by the legislatures of the States or in certain cases by Congress. The question is for us one of power only and not of policy. We think the power exists in Congress, and the statute is therefore valid."

On the subject of "ruinous competition" unless agreements be permitted, the court says:

"The natural, direct, and immediate effect of competition is to lower rates, and to thereby increase the demand for commodities, the supplying of which increases commerce; and an agreement whose first and direct effect is to prevent this play of competition restrains instead of promoting trade and commerce. Whether, in the absence of an agreement as to rates, the consequences described by counsel will in fact, follow is matter of very great uncertainty. Railroads may and often do continue in existence and engage in their lawful traffic at some profit, altho they are competing railroads and are without combination on rates."

The opinion concludes:

"An agreement of the nature of this one, which directly and effectually stifles competition, must be regarded under the statute as in restraint of trade, notwithstanding there are possibilities that a restraint of trade may also follow competition that may be indulged in until the weaker roads are completely destroyed, and the survivor thereafter raises rates and maintains them."

History of the Case.—"The case came up in May, 1896, before Judge Wheeler of the United States circuit court of this district. He declared his inability to see that provision for reasonable, altho equal, or proportional rates for each carrier, or for a just and proportional division of traffic among carriers, constituted either a pooling of their traffic or freight, or a division of the earnings in any sense of the phrase. With reference to the bearing of the anti-trust law on the agreement, Judge Wheeler ruled that the articles of organization did not provide for lessening the number of carriers or their facilities, or for raising their rates, and that the contracting parties could not, therefore, be held responsible for an attempt to monopolize a part of the trade and commerce among the several States and with foreign nations. In the circuit court of appeals Justices Wallace and Lacombe, immediately after hearing argument and without leaving the bench, concurred in the decision of Judge Wheeler dismissing the complaint. In announcing the decision of the court, Judge Wallace said that if there had been any violation of the pooling section of the Interstate Commerce Act the United States could not proceed under that act by injunction. Such action might be maintained by the Interstate Commerce Commission, tho of that he had grave doubts. As for the anti-trust law, he also doubted whether that act was intended to apply to railway carriers.

"In March, 1897, before the appeal of the Government had been heard by the Supreme Court, came the decision of this tribunal in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case. Up to the time of that decision no essential point of difference had been recognized between this case and that of the Joint Traffic Association. In both, the judges of the United States district and circuit courts had, with one exception—Judge Shiras—set aside the contention of the Government and ruled in favor of the railroads. The brief which Mr. James C. Carter had submitted to the lower courts in the Joint Traffic Association case was, with a slight change of phraseology and some compression of statement, submitted to the Supreme Court as the leading brief for the Trans-Missouri Freight Association. A majority of the court ruled adversely on every point which it raised, and therein, as was pointed out in these columns at the time, was to be found reason to apprehend that the Joint Traffic Association would fare no better at the hands of the court than its Western predecessor did. Justice Peckham, who delivered the opinion in the Trans-Missouri case, as he does in the present one, broadly stated that the anti-trust act did apply to railroads, and that it renders illegal all agreements which are in restraint of trade or commerce. Further, he held that, 'without proof of the allegation that the agreement was entered into for the purpose of restraining trade or commerce or for maintaining rates above what was reasonable . . . the necessary effect of the agreement is to restrain trade or commerce, no matter what was the intent on the part of those who signed it.' In short, the position of the court as stated by Justice Peckham in the opinion of March, 1897, is that the plain and ordinary meaning of the language of the statute is not limited to that kind of contract alone which is in unreasonable restraint of trade, but that all contracts involving restraint are included in it. To say that the act excludes agreements which are not in unreasonable restraint of trade, and which tend simply to keep up reasonable rates of transportation, was held to be tantamount to leaving the question of reasonableness to the companies themselves.

"In the opinion just rendered in the Joint Traffic Association case these positions are reaffirmed, with an additional ruling sustaining the constitutionality of the anti-trust act. The court reaches the conclusion that as railroad corporations perform duties of a semi-public character, it is within the constitutional power of Congress to regulate them as it has done under the present law. The dictum of Justice Peckham, therefore, remains the last word on this subject: 'It may be that the policy evidenced by the passage of the act itself will, if carried out, result in disaster to the roads and in a failure to secure the advantages sought from such legislation. . . . These considerations are, however, not for us. If the act ought to read, as contended for by defendants, Congress is the body to amend it and not this court by a process of judicial legislation wholly unjustifiable.' The decision is of little vital moment to the railroads under the present conditions of their business. There is, notoriously, no strict observance of fixed rates for through freight in the offices of any of them, and the Joint Traffic Association may be dissolved without making the situation perceptibly worse. But railroad managers now can at least tell what kind of legislation they require when they make up their minds to one more effort to establish uniform rates for through traffic, and when they feel equal to the responsibility of keeping faith with each other."—*The Journal of Commerce, New York.*

Traffic Associations Unlawful.—"The decision of the United States Supreme Court a year ago in the Trans-Missouri Traffic Association case left but one conclusion. This was that the railroads properly came under the federal anti-trust law and that a railroad association or agreement to maintain rates constituted a combination in restraint of trade and was unlawful.

"This ought to have been clear enough for the understanding of the similar Joint Traffic Association of trunk lines in the East and caused its immediate dissolution. But the Joint Traffic Association is composed of some very powerful individuals and interests. The Vice-President of the United States was among them, and there were the Vanderbilts and others, and all commanding the very foremost legal talent in the country—lawyers like James C. Carter, of New York, and ex-Senator Edmunds. It might be, therefore, that a trans-Missouri association was unlawful, while an association for the same purposes composed of such especially eminent persons and interests could not possibly be acting improperly. So, instead of dissolving at once and obeying the clear mandate of the court, the association began to hold off and quibble, and finally made up a case which won a favorable decision from the federal district court and from the circuit court of appeals on petty distinctions in respect to organization as compared with the Trans-Missouri Association. But the United States Supreme Court now sweeps these quibbles aside and by a majority of five to three reaffirms the position taken in the other case; for that was the real question before the court. It could not possibly have sustained the lawfulness of the Joint Traffic Association without denying the soundness of its conclusions in the Trans-Missouri case.

"Wall Street appeared yesterday to accept the decision as a very serious matter. It is nothing of the sort. The roads have proved over and over again the futility of associations and 'gentlemen's agreements' and other devices of the kind to stop rate-cutting and rebating and ticket-scalping. The agreements have usually lasted just as long as each one of a dozen or score of diverse and contrary interests could be persuaded that the agreement was to its advantage, and no longer. And the roads themselves have practically admitted the uselessness of traffic associations and agreements, by striving to secure a federal enactment legalizing pooling as the only effective method of securing stability and equality of rates.

"This remedy of pooling is still within possible reach, and it may be wise for Congress to grant it. Competition obtains among railroads only to a limited extent in any case, and where it does obtain it is often terribly destructive—resembling among

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these giants of capital the effects wrought when a number of huge ships break anchor and pound to pieces against each other in a stormy sea. But no pooling rights can be safely granted except under the closest government control. If the roads are ready to let the federal railroad commission supervise the terms and rates of the pools, we do not imagine serious popular opposition to such a concession would be met."—*The Republican, Springfield.*

Gratifying Decision.—"Every one knows that the case was identical with the Trans-Missouri case, and the entire proceeding was an extreme effort of legal eloquence and corporate influence to get the Supreme Court to reverse itself. This that lofty body somewhat curtly declines to do.

"One of the most gratifying aspects of the decision is the answer that it gives to the charges of some extreme Populists and exponents of radical social ideas that the courts are under the control of the corporations. While some of the decisions of the great legal issues during past years may have appeared to unduly favor organized wealth, this case shows that the court decides cases solely on its convictions as to the law, and is superior to corporate control. There is no doubt that if corporate influence could have swayed the court it would have done so in this case. The interests involved were vaster and the effort to secure a decision more desperate than in any other case ever before the court.

"The law in the case really was indisputable, and from the standpoint of the people the policy, which, as the court points out, is wholly within the power of Congress, is no less plain. The question is solely whether the largest corporate interests shall be permitted by law to obtain an exemption from competition that is denied by law to lesser corporations, and by law and nature both is impossible for the common people.

"This decision will, of course, inspire anew the effort to get Congress to enact a bill permitting pooling. But, with this history preceding the effort and a Presidential election following it, it is not likely that the effort will be successful at the coming session."—*The Dispatch, Pittsburg.*

Legislation in a Formative State.—"On Monday [October 24] the United States Supreme Court decided the famous case of the United States *vs.* the Joint Traffic Association in favor of the plaintiff. . . . . .

"Judge White, in a minority opinion of the United States Supreme Court, in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case, decided in March, 1897, said:

"'To my mind, the judicial declaration that carriers can not agree among themselves for the purpose of aiding in the enforcement of the provisions of the Interstate Commerce law will strike a blow at the beneficial results of that act, and will have a direct tendency to produce the preferences and discriminations which it was one of the main objects of the act to frustrate.'

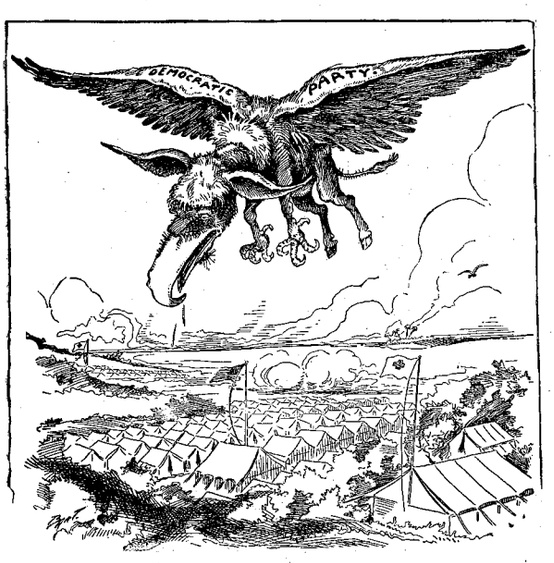
"The same day [on which the decision was rendered against the Joint Traffic agreement] the court decided that the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, an association of cattle dealers with the stock-yards partly in Kansas and partly in Missouri, was not an illegal association under the anti-trust law. It also passed a like ruling in the case of the Traders' Live Stock Exchange, the court holding that the associations were purely local and not engaged in interstate traffic within the meaning of the anti-trust law.

"Justice Harlan dissented:

"'The plain purpose of the Exchange, Justice Harlan said, was to control and monopolize the entire business of selling livestock at the Kansas City Stock-yards. If this combination did not rest on the principle of a boycott, then he was unable to grasp the principle of a boycott. Let it be supposed that there were combinations of this kind in oil, in sugar, in salt, in lumber, in coal, and the other great staples, then the whole business of the country would fall into the hands of a few rings and syndicates which would control all the business of the country.'

"It is evident that legislation about combinations is in a formative state, and is largely the result of an unenlightened public sentiment stimulated by designing politicians for selfish ends. The Supreme Court was divided in its opinion, five justices concurring and three dissenting. In time the right will prevail and we shall have laws framed in equity that will preserve the rights of the public without prejudice to the rights of trusts or combinations, either state or national.

"The anti-trust law was passed in deference to a public sentiment which regards trusts and pooling agreements as prejudicial to the public welfare. It has been demonstrated, however, that a traffic agreement between the railways is not against public policy, and it now remains for Congress to undo its mischievous work and pass an act enabling railways to take united action to facilitate traffic and preserve their integrity."—*The American Grocer, New York.*



A PARTY WITHOUT AN ISSUE IN ITS SEARCH FOR ONE.

"I do not speak now of that other item which certain newspapers and others are trying to make the leading issue of the Democratic campaign. Forgetting the glory, the achievement, the success with which any army of 200,000 men was raised out of nothing and a hostile nation almost wiped out in ninety days, they are hovering like buzzards over the battle-fields and hospitals and graveyards, looking only for the misery and suffering and death which are inevitable in war. Surely the Democratic Party has not been reduced so low in the supply of proper subjects for political division as to seem to rely upon yellow fever and yellow literature."—UNITED STATES ATTORNEY-GENERAL GRIGGS before the New Jersey Republicans.
—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

—Baltimore World.

ALGER PRESENTS NEW TESTIMONY TO PROVE HIS INNOCENCE.

CURRENT CARTOONS.

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PULLMAN COMPANY'S VIOLATION OF CHARTER.

THE Pullman Palace Car Company, whose town was the scene of the famous Pullman strike, is held by the supreme court of Illinois to have been for years acting in violation of its charter, particularly in exercising ownership of the town and assuming municipal powers therein. The supreme court's decision is reported in substance as follows:

The court holds that the charter of the company did not clothe it with power to purchase the real estate upon which the town or city of Pullman is built, or to construct the buildings in said town or city, or to engage in the business of renting dwellings, storerooms, market-places, etc.

It holds that it may not own stock in the Pullman Iron and Steel Company, but that it may sell liquors to the passengers on its cars.

It may properly own the Pullman Building in Michigan Avenue, in which the general offices are located.

It may properly own twenty-five acres of land near the Belt Line Road for the reception of its cars, and it may properly furnish power to the Allen Paper Wheel Company.

The court says:

"Our interpretation of the law as applied to facts appearing from the averment of the pleas is that the appellee corporation is and before the time of the filing of the information was exercising powers and performing acts not authorized by either, by the express grant of the charter, or any implication of law; and, further, that by some of such unauthorized acts the corporation assumes and exercises powers and functions which the general law of the State contemplates shall be possessed and exercised only by municipal authorities of cities and towns and the public-school authorities, and that other of its unauthorized acts tend to restrain competition in various branches of trade, to remove real estate from the operation of our statute of descent and place the title thereto in a corporation having perpetual succession and unending existence, and thereby withdraw it from the channel of trade and commerce to create monopolies in the business of selling the necessaries and comforts of life, and that its acts and doings are opposed to good public policy.

"We do not think the demand of the sovereign that usurpations so clearly antagonistic to good public policy shall be restrained can be defeated by any imputation of laches or upon the ground that acquiescence is to be inferred from the failure to invoke the aid of courts at an earlier day."

The Chicago *Record* explains that—

"the allegations of usurpation of power not conferred by the charter of the Pullman Company cite the ownership and manipulation for profit of the Pullman block in Michigan Avenue, the town of Pullman, including buildings which are rented, furnishing homes to 12,000 people, all of the streets and alleys, the Arcade building, the Hotel Florence, two churches, several schoolhouses, a theater, a 'market hall,' a gas plant, a water system, a steam plan, a brick plant, a system of sewerage, a large number of cars, it is alleged that it owns and controls the stock of the Pullman Iron and Steel Company, the Union Foundry, and Pullman Car-Wheel Company, the Southern Pullman Palace Car Company, that it exercises municipal powers in the town of Pullman and owns large bodies of land not necessary for the prosecution of its business."

Editorially, *The Record* asserts that the decision "is in accord with wise public policy," adding:

"It is to be presumed that sufficient time will be given the company to dispose of its holdings, that undoubtedly were acquired in good faith, in order that no unnecessary loss be entailed on the stockholders. But the decision of the supreme court in the Pullman case should constitute notice to other large corporations that their charter powers will be construed strictly, as they ought to be. It is not well for the people that a corporation chartered for a specific purpose should be allowed, of its own motion and without further authorization from the State, to proceed to do things not contemplated by its charter."

A number of papers in different parts of the country have compared the company's violation of charter law thus construed with the lawlessness which marked the conduct of the strikers a few years ago. Confining quotations to the Chicago papers as being most intimately concerned with Pullman affairs, we note that no editorial comment whatever on the decision appears in either *The Times-Herald* or *The Inter Ocean*. But the Chicago *Chronicle* says, in part:

"The Pullman Company claimed that it was a benefactor, more deserving of recognition and applause than any of the great industrial establishments of Europe, forgetting that in that establishment to which it most likened itself—the Krupp village in Germany—the system of cooperation obtained, whereby the poorest tenant on the company's property, also a wage-earner, came in on a share of the company's profits. A great landlord through its disregard of statutory law, it was harsh and unreasonable and actually provoked a strike, during all of the tumult of which its property was protected completely by the power of the State from which it withheld its just contribution toward maintenance. In violation of a well-known law of Illinois, it did not hesitate to hold stock in various corporations.

"Some years ago the attorney-general of Illinois proceeded against it for the forfeiture of its charter, alleging that it had exceeded its powers. . . . . .

"The finding of the supreme court is not a finality, because the *quo-warranto* proceeding is sent back to the circuit court, where a majority of the demurrers of the Pullman Company to the attorney-general's proceeding were sustained. The case must come on anew and in the public interest must be pushed with vigor. There is no more conspicuous instance in this country of the usurpation of corporate power than is presented by this lawless company—a company which, enjoying many legitimate advantages, adds to its profits through lawlessness and declines out of its substance to contribute a fair share to the maintenance of government which it has defied, but the protection of which it has signally enjoyed.

"Let the city of Chicago at once readjust its relations with the Pullman Company, and treat schools and water-supply and fire protection in Pullman exactly as they are treated elsewhere within the municipal limits. Let the tract be subdivided, the streets dedicated to public use, the town be made a part and parcel of the municipality, and the whole come in under the operation of an even-taxing statute."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

EX-SENATOR HILL has been raised, and now flies the Tammany flag.—*The News, Indianapolis.*

PERHAPS it is intended that the peace commission shall be an attraction at the Paris Exposition.—*The American, Nashville.*

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S Chicago speech shows that he may be regarded now as an advance agent of civilization.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

EMPEROR WILLIAM may have dropped off at Constantinople merely to see if the Sultan had any good territory that he would like to swap for dead missionaries.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

VICTORS AGAIN.—"The laws of the Episcopal church regarding marriage will not be changed."

"Who is responsible for that?"

"The men behind the canons."—*The Plaindealer, Cleveland.*

THIS country is not moving with its accustomed rapidity. The Philippine Land and Investment Company has not yet made itself conspicuous.—*The Star, Washington.*

UNCLE SAM DEMANDS THE PHILIPPINES
SPAIN IS SHOCKED
SPAIN COGITATES
SPAIN HAS AN IDEA
SPAIN WILL SELL THE PHILIPPINES FOR $40,000,000
UNCLE SAM IS SHOCKED
AND REMARKS "SEND FOR DEWEY!"
WHO SETTLES SPAIN
THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE

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LETTERS AND ART.

RECOVERY OF FRANCE'S LITERARY PRIMACY.

M. TEXTE, a French critic, ranking in his own country close up to M. Brunetière, has been considering how France may regain the literary primacy she once enjoyed, but which he admits that she long since lost.

Mr. H. D. Traill, the editor of *Literature*, considers in his turn M. Texte's quest. He says that it is not a sure sign of health for a nation to display through its literature too persistent interest in its own condition. In the past, France felt so well that she never thought to feel her spiritual and intellectual pulse. But literary France is now exhibiting a disquieting phenomenon. Signs of uneasiness as to her lost literary hegemony are seen in writings of nearly all her best critics, including Brunetière and Fauillée.

Probably only ten per cent. of Frenchmen of letters are convinced of the loss of this primacy; but there is not one of them who is not sure of a complete recovery of the nation's loss. But how? "Abandon the study of the classics," cries M. Jules Lemaitre, with the deplorable approval of M. Texte. "Nay," interposes M. Filon, "it is to the Latin spirit that France owes two of her most permanent characteristics—the beauty and clarity of her language, and her conception of a common ideal for humanity at large. Who is to assure us of the preservation of those two characteristics when once we have sought divorce from the Roman genius, to shut ourselves up in our narrow seventeenth century?"

The French primacy of the future, as it is now understood, is to be in the domain of language, rather than in that of thought. She is not so much to supply other nations with ideas as to hold herself ever open, after her social wont, for the reception of all that is best and most fruitful in the ideas of the civilized world, and to provide it with that unrivaled medium of exposition which the French language, and, according to the still flourishing national assumption, the French language alone, can supply. Mr. Trail regards the scheme as impractical. He says:

"No doubt it is a high and humane aspiration and involves no claim of supremacy at which the pride of any other nation need take offense. Nevertheless, it has its foundation in a too complacent theory of the relations of French literature to that of the other European communities, Latin and Teutonic—a theory which, tho it once unquestionably corresponded with the facts, the progress of the world's thought has tended almost entirely to antiquate. With all M. Filon's cosmopolitan liberality he has not wholly freed himself from the influence of his 'narrow seventeenth century,' still less from that of its too expansive successor. French prose came much earlier to maturity, and much sooner acquired its last finish as a medium of expression than that of England; and no doubt there was a period of European history when few thoughts which could not get themselves expressed in French obtained any persuasive, or even, perhaps, any lucid, expression at all. From the middle of the seventeenth to near the end of the eighteenth century the language held an undisputed supremacy as the organ of criticism and the exponent of philosophical—and, alas! also of pseudo-philosophical — thought. But no one, surely, save too patriotic Frenchman can fail to perceive that the general intellectual movement of the succeeding century has not only displaced the language from this commanding position—so much even the most patriotic of Frenchmen will admit—but has rendered its recovery forever impossible. That exquisite 'clarity' which M. Brunetière and M. Filon so much and so justly admire has been proved to have its own disadvantages, the gravest of which is that whatever ingredient of thought may be found to resist its demand for ideally lucid expression is apt to go unexpressed altogether. And it would be but small satisfaction to a chemist to note that the application of a solvent to a solid substance yields a perfectly transparent fluid, if important constituents of the substance so treated are absolutely unrepresented in the resulting solution. With the increasing complexity of modern thought this disadvantage, of course, must operate with more and more serious effect.

"Furthermore, it must not be forgotten that during a century of cultivation for critical, philosophic, and scientific uses, other European languages have gained indefinitely in power and precision. They have so much reduced the interval between themselves and the French in this respect that in point of clearness as distinguished from elegance of exposition that interval has for practical purposes disappeared. It has ceased to be true to say that any new treatise of philosophy or science or criticism would fare better, tho it might possibly figure more gracefully, in French than in English; and with the much increased diffusion of our own language it has also ceased to be true that French retains its old superiority as 'un instrument de communication et de propagande.' M. Filon, from one of whose brilliant *feuilletons* in the *Débats* we have been quoting, pleads with earnestness and effect, it is true, for the internationalization of literature, and for the freest interchange of ideas between the leading nations of the West. But we have got or are rapidly getting that already. With the constantly growing interest in each other's art and thought which modern facilities of intercourse have stimulated among all civilized communities—but of which France, she must in candor be reminded, does not afford and never has afforded the most conspicuous example—the European republic of letters is already nearing the goal which our French *confrère* has so accurately defined. '*Le problème a résoudre,*' he writes, '*pour les sociétés comme pour les hommes c'est de réaliser cette formule: l'individualité dans le solidarité.*' It is: but we shall get farther from rather than nearer to its realization by encouraging impossible dreams of a literary 'hegemony' which can never be accorded even in a modified form either to France or to any other nation upon earth. The best advice which can be given to the French, or for that matter to ourselves, is that each nation should 'take shorter views,' should devote itself with more singleness of mind to the cultivation and development of its national genius in art and letters, and spend less time in more or less idle theorizings on the effect of its artistic and literary energy on humanity at large. Let us look after 'individuality,' and leave the 'world-process' to take 'solidarity' under its charge."

Kipling's Latest Stories and the Critics.—Mr. Kipling's latest volume is a collection of thirteen short stories, which takes its title from the first story in the collection—"The Day's Work." The stories have appeared before in various periodicals, but their collection in book form gives the critics an opportunity to measure his literary progress, and they avail themselves of it with the usual diverse results.

The Athenæum, counted as the most scholarly of English journals, finds nothing in these new stories to compare with "The Incarnation of Krishna Mulvaney," or "The Man Who Would Be King." It attributes his falling-off to the (assumed) fact that he is giving most of his energies to verse. *The Spectator* thinks that but one of the stories, "The Bridge Builders," will add to his reputation (tho three others "are valuable possessions for the race"); but that one, it thinks, will "rank among the masterpieces of this generation." *The St. James's Gazette* counts five of these stories as among Kipling's very best. These five are: "The Bridge Builders," "The Tomb of His Ancestors," "William the Conqueror," "The Maltese Cat," and "The Brushwood Boy." "Speaking for ourselves," says *The Gazette's* critic, "we have read 'The Day's Work' with more pleasure than we have derived from anything of Mr. Kipling's since 'The Jungle Book.'" Several other critics, among them those on *The Standard*, *The Daily Chronicle*, and the (London) *Sun*, protest against the overabundance of technical detail and "materialism made articulate." *The Pall Mall Gazette* thinks the author has sobered down, his tales no longer smell of blood and tobacco, but are quite possible for "the most persony young person."

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HALL CAINE, WILLIAM WINTER, AND "THE CHRISTIAN."

THE criticism upon Mr. Hall Caine's dramatization of his latest novel, made by William Winter of *The Tribune* (see LITERARY DIGEST, October 22), has elicited a spirited reply from Mr. Caine, and this has been followed by a rather sarcastic retort from Mr. Winter.

Mr. Caine, of course, defends the character of his play, and in doing so not only makes a slash at Mr. Winter but casts discredit upon the comments of dramatic critics as a class. Asked by some of his friends if the motive of his play is not misunderstood by some of its patrons, he says, no; when people pay for seats in a theater, they go there in an honest frame of mind, and it is easy to make them understand. The people who pay for their seats in the Knickerbocker Theater understand "The Christian." But the people who go there because they must (that is, the critics) may or may not be in an honest frame of mind. They may be tired of all theaters, soured in mind, and in such a frame it is easy enough to misunderstand, and, in fact, there is a strong temptation to do so. Then, says Mr. Caine, if the critic is old and worn, if he has seen much labor, if his ideals are rooted in the past, if his own life has yielded no results adequate to his gifts, it is not only hard for him to be generous, it gives him a great deal of trouble to be just and honest. One of these writers (referring to Mr. Winter) tells his readers that the fanatic who has not gone beyond carnal temptation has not gone very far. This, says Mr. Caine, is a deliberate and palpable misstatement; and he proceeds to justify his charge as follows:

"There is no carnality in the relations of *John Storm* and *Glory Quayle*. There is no excuse for saying there exists anywhere so much as the suggestion of carnality, and the critic who makes the statement ought to be disvoiced. He is not an honest man, and he knows it.

"A religious enthusiast built on the lines of the early Christians, counting the body as nothing and the soul as all in all, conceives the idea that a girl whom he loves is being demoralized by association with certain men. He tries to rescue her from ruin, and she will not be rescued. Then a voice seems to come to him from heaven: 'Save her at all costs. She is tottering on the brink of hell. Better a life ended than a life degraded and a soul destroyed.' He resolves to kill her body that he may save her soul.

"Now this is a resolution coming out of the very heart of spiritual love and religious enthusiasm. It has inspired the righteous fanatic a thousand times. The history of religious persecution is full of this incident. You may find it in the Bible. You may hear its echo in the words of St. Paul: 'Deliver him up to Satan for the destruction of the body that his soul may be saved in the day of the Lord.'

"The man goes to the girl's rooms, on this errand. The girl fights for her life and saves it. How? By the sacrifice of her virtue? There is not the remotest suggestion of such an outrage on art and decency. The scene of her struggle is the last illustration of the purity of her character.

"She meets the man on his own terms. He loves her; that is the first fact. His love is the root of his fanaticism. She conquers his spiritual frenzy by an appeal to his human affections. One by one she brings back the memories of their happy and innocent childhood; tells him of the days when they played and sang and rowed together; says she dreams of herself as she used to be in those dear old times. Now that she is a famous actress, she sometimes gets herself upon the stage in the jersey and stocking-cap of earlier days, and in the middle of a scene she bursts out crying.

"The human chord is touched, but the man struggles to hold on to his fanatical purpose. 'Why do you remind me of those days?' he says. 'Is it only to make me realize the change in you?' 'Am I so much changed?' she answers, and to show him she is the same as ever, and it is only the surroundings of her person and her life that are different, she tears down her hair from its knot, that it may fall on to her shoulders like the hair of a young girl, and drags away the lace from her neck that her dress may resemble her girlish jersey.

"'Look at me,' she cries. 'Am I not the same as ever?' In other words, 'Isn't this she whom you loved when she was an innocent girl and you were a happy boy, and no evil thoughts of the world and the flesh and the devil had come between us?' The woman conquers. Spiritual frenzy gives place to human love. The man in the man triumphs. The fanatic in the man fails.

"Thus far the incident was made to go in the novel, and at that point, for artistic reasons which seemed to me sufficient, the incident ended. Even then there was no excuse for hurtful interpretations, but there was, at least, a plausible explanation of them. In the play there is no excuse and no honest explanation, either, for any hurtful interpretation whatever. On the top of the climax *Storm* is torn from *Glory's* arms and turned into the street, and the evil machine of the play, intruding himself into the woman's room with the expectation of surprising her in her lover's arms, finds her on her knees praying for his protection."

Mr. Winter, in a brief retort, declares that never for one instant did the thought which Mr. Caine ascribes to him come into his mind; that never for one moment did he ever dream of imputing a low or bad motive either to Mr. Caine or to *Mr. John Storm*, the hero of the play. Mr. Winter continues, speaking of himself in the third person:

"When he [Mr. Winter himself] wrote that 'a religious enthusiast who has not got beyond carnal temptation has not traveled very far,' all in the world that he meant to say was that—speaking generally, and with reference to a class of persons and a representative mental and physical condition—an ascetic devotee who is still capable of being in love with a woman has not made much progress on the road to asceticism. The remark had no intentional reference whatever to Mr. Caine's modern paraphrase of the sacrificial scene in 'Othello,' but was a mere philosophic comment on the ingredients of fanatical character. A finer phrase than 'carnal temptation' might, perhaps, have been selected with which to designate man's love—altho such phraseology would, probably, have been indorsed by both St. Anthony and St. Augustine, the principal historic and ecclesiastical sufferers from that complaint; but it is not every writer who possesses Mr. Hall Caine's exquisite felicity in the choice of language—a felicity which seems to be associated with great sweetness of temper, lovely refinement of style, and a most urbane and benevolent tolerance, even for an old and worn wretch who, as he dodders into the evening twilight of a misspent life, is actually able to gaze upon the play of 'The Christian' without being paralyzed with admiration."

IS THE AUTHOR OF "QUO VADIS" AN ARTIST?

THE literary rank of the highly popular Polish novelist, Henry Sienkiewicz, has yet to be determined. It is curious that the more eminent literary critics have paid hardly any attention to the prolific and popular Polish novelist. Is he to be classed with the realists or with the romanticists? Will his fame endure, and will he take a permanent place among the world's great writers?

These questions are asked and answered by the Russian critic, N. Minsky, in a review (*Novosti*, St. Petersburg) of a new, complete edition of Sienkiewicz's novels in Russian. The critic finds many rare and admirable qualities in the novelist, but, in spite of many qualifications, his verdict is at bottom adverse. The reasons for an unfavorable judgment are set forth at considerable length.

The critic begins by observing that popularity is in itself neither a proof of high merit nor a sign of mediocrity. It is true that inferior works of art have a greater vogue than fine and delicate productions; but, on the other hand, everything genuinely great is universally appreciated and admired. Usually posterity has the final decision. What is likely to be the opinion of posterity about Sienkiewicz? The critic continues:

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"The answer is the more difficult since Sienkiewicz can neither be pronounced absolutely great nor positively mediocre. This author has trivial and shallow ideas, but also a great talent—if not the talent of a creative artist, then at least that of a virtuoso.

"In an essay on Zola, Sienkiewicz assails the filthy realism of the French novelist, declaring that alike in the choice of his material and in the selection of colors and modes of expression, it is necessary to observe a certain measure and not go beyond the bounds of 'reasonableness, decency, and refined taste.' In these words, it appears, Sienkiewicz furnishes us a key to the proper estimate of his own literary activity. We may, indeed, say that all the fairies of poetry have brought him their respective gifts. He has a rich and ardent imagination, bright colors, a marvelous memory for interesting details, an innocent and inexhaustible humor, tireless industry, and a kindly, amiable view of life. Thanks to these attributes, we not only love his heroes and heroines, but our affection involuntarily extends to the author himself. But one fairy has failed to endow him, the fairy of unreason, that unreason which is wiser than all men, and which is impressed on every page of a Tolstoï or a Dostoievsky. Sienkiewicz is preoccupied with the cares of reasonableness, decency, and fine taste. He thinks not so much of the truth of the life he depicts as of the effect he is going to produce; not so much about the psychology of the characters he creates as of the psychology of his readers and public. Thanks to this constant watching of his public, Sienkiewicz condemns himself to imitation of old models, those models which have developed the reader's taste and standards.

"The great service which the realistic artists of our time have performed consists in the banishment from fiction of the complicated, labyrinthine intrigues which used to be considered essential and which were designed to assault the emotions of readers. The romanticists reasoned as follows: Novels are written to interest people; hence it is necessary to write them so as to touch every chord of human sensibility—sympathy, wonder, eagerness, sense of humor, awe, and terror. Accordingly, the characters were created with the view of having one personage for each of the emotions to be touched. To make the effect of the nerves deeper and firmer, secrets, surprises, complications, and climaxes of all kinds were provided for the plot.

"Modern critics and novelists think this art false and rude, but they are only half right. The romanticists were mistaken as to the psychology of their heroes and heroines, but they were altogether right as to the psychology of their readers. They understood the nature of their audience, tho the readers, while devouring the fiction prepared for their delectation, never dreamed that it was their own psychology which their favorite authors had chiefly studied. To-day romantic fiction is out of fashion, but not because it is false. The real reason is that the modern realistic novelists have resolved to study the psychology of their characters and let that of their readers take care of itself. If, they have said to themselves, God's world is interesting as it is, then the books that are founded on a truthful representation of this world can not fail to be interesting, without the aid of the special threads directed to the nerves of the readers. Thus we have the naturalistic novel—the sincere, genuine novel, freed from artificialities and inventions, often, no doubt, tragic and unreasonable, but always true to life and significant in its content, tho, it must be admitted, not so intoxicating and engrossing as its predecessor. We have reached a point where some writers appear absolutely to have forgotten the reader. But he has remained what he was in the old days, and the strings of his heart are still intact. He is as sentimental, as timid, as amusing, as confiding, as ever. And the best proof of this is Henry Sienkiewicz, this most popular of modern novelists, who has decided, in the name of decency, reasonableness, and fine taste, to revert to the well-bred method of the old romanticists, with their angelic and 'immortal' heroes and heroines, their intrigues, plots, and climaxes, their ingenious devices in the shape of rings, letters that are intercepted, elopements, chases, and final happy outcomes in the way of matrimony."

An appreciation of Sienkiewicz is impossible, in the critic's view, without recognition of his relation to the romantic school. To be sure, after Flaubert, Zola, and Tolstoï, it is out of the question to revive all the old methods, and Sienkiewicz accordingly has borrowed some of the characteristics of realism. Having great talent and skill, he has combined the keenness of observation demanded by the new school with the mechanism of the romanticists.

Sienkiewicz's works, the critic continues, are divisible into two categories—historical and contemporary. The novels devoted to modern life are least romantic and least popular, but they are the best from a truly artistic standpoint, tho they bear the impress of imitation. Thus, "Without a Dogma," which deals with the psychology of the modern man, adds nothing to the studies of Bourget and Maupassant. The fundamental theme is old—that the root of all evil in our life is due to the absence of religious faith, which is to be found in Catholicism, according to the author. "The Polanetzki Family," said to be the finest of Sienkiewicz's novels, describes the intimate life of Warsaw aristocracy, and adultery is its theme. Its only defect is the apparent imitation of Tolstoï and Zola.

As for the historical works, they are in the style of Dumas *père* and Eugene Sue. Two sides are to be distinguished, the external and the psychological. The novelist shows profound acquaintance with the epochs and conditions he describes. His power and picturesqueness in vividly presenting scenes and events are marvelous. In "Quo Vadis" everything that is purely descriptive is done with extraordinary force and skill, but the psychology of the novel is false, strained, and artificial. The visions of Apostle Paul are outside the domain of art, and criticism has simply nothing to say about such excursions into the miraculous and quasi-religious.

"With Fire and Sword," "The Deluge," and other historical novels, the critic finds still more improbable, false, and inartistic on their psychological side. Tho written in a masterly manner, they represent romanticism in its most unrestrained and worst form. But they are immensely successful and popular, admits the critic, which fact, he sarcastically adds, is very gratifying to the novelist and the reading majority.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW EDITION OF ARTEMUS WARD.

SOME wise man has observed that the wit and humor of one generation are rarely appreciated by the next; but this is not true of at least one American humorist. Artemus Ward—the name by which the reading public knows Charles Farrar Browne—tho he wrote for our fathers, has a charm for the men and women of to-day. There is a steady demand for his writings, principally, perhaps, because his humor rests on such a broad human foundation that it can be appreciated by every one. The sale of his complete writings has been enormous, over one hundred and twenty thousand copies having been printed from the first plates. The sustained demand for the book has seemed to justify the issue of a second edition, somewhat enlarged by fragmentary pieces not included in the first. The new volume which has just appeared contains an appreciative biographical sketch by Melville D. Landon ("Eli Perkins"), who knew the humorist well, having accompanied him on several of his more extended lecturing tours. Browne, says Mr. Landon, was "one of the kindest and most affectionate of men . . . beloved by all who knew him. It has been remarked, and truly, that the death of no literary character since Washington Irving caused such general and widespread regret. . . . In bearing, he moved like a natural-born gentleman. In his lectures he never smiled—not even when he was giving utterance to the most delicious absurdities; but all the while the jokes fell from his lips as if he were unconscious of their meaning. While writing his lectures, he would laugh and chuckle to himself continually."

On the side of both of his parents Browne was a thoroughbred New Englander, and his humor, Mr. Landon thinks, is as essentially American as his parentage. Like the humor of Mark Twain

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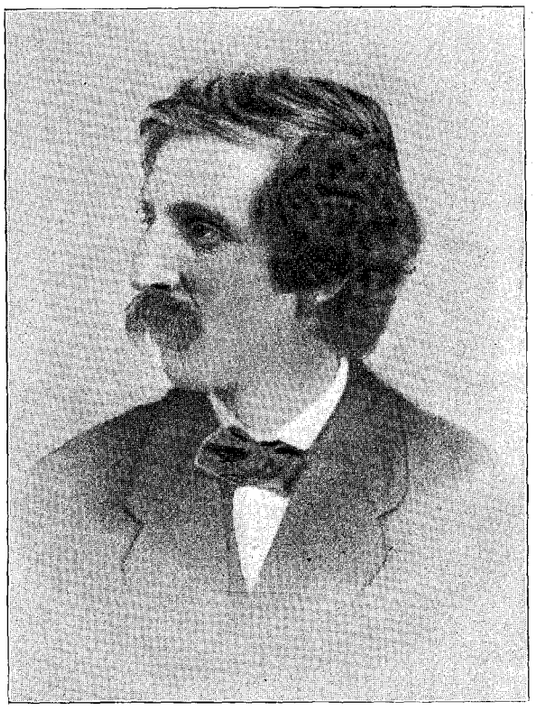
and Josh Billings, it is of the genus Yankee, and defies further classification. The London *Times*, after his successful tour of England, characterized his jokes as "of that true transatlantic type to which no nation beyond the limits of the States can offer any parallel." The imperturbable gravity, the preposterous seriousness, with which his speeches were delivered, *The Times* regarded as the distinguishing marks of "a man of reflection as well as a consummate humorist." His jokes, concluded that journal, "he lets fall with an air of profound unconsciousness—we may



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ARTEMUS WARD.

almost say melancholy—which is irresistibly droll." Imagine the gaunt and lean Yankee from the Pine-Tree State standing up before a British audience and declaring that the Tower of London was "on the firmest of baseses, but not cheerful"; or referring to the Duke of Gloucester as "a gentleman in a tin overcoat, mounted onto a foamin' steed, his right hand graspin' a barber's pole."

We look in vain, says Mr. Landon, for Ward's kind of wit in the English language of past ages, and in other languages of modern times. When Artemus says in that serious manner, "You'd better not know so much than know so many things that ain't so," the text-books fail to explain scientifically the cause of the mirth.

Perhaps his most essential characteristic, according to Landon, was innocuousness, if the term is permissible. He never made an enemy. His humor had no sting. It was full of good and broad human nature. "Other wits in other times have been famous, but a satirical thrust now and then has killed a friend." Diogenes in ancient Greece, Dean Swift, Douglas Jerrold, Tom Hood, Sheridan, Sidney Smith, indulged in repartee, but it hurt. "Artemus Ward made you laugh and love him too."

Browne's wit is described as of the refined kind. It takes one thoroughly acquainted with the subtilty of our language to appreciate his description of Brigham Young's household as

> "Two hundred souls with but a single thought,
> Two hundred hearts that beat as one."

His character sketch of Mr. Pepper, the editor, is also given in illustration of this same point:

"My arrival at Virginia City was signalized by the following incident:

"I had no sooner achieved my room in the garret of the International Hotel than I was called upon by an intoxicated man, who said he was an editor. Knowing how rare it is for an editor to be under the blighting influence of either spirituous or malt liquors, I received this statement doubtfully. But I said:

"'What name?'

"'Wait,' he said and went out.

"I heard him pacing unsteadily up and down the hall outside.

"In ten minutes he returned, and said, 'Pepper.'

"Pepper was indeed his name. He had been out to see if he could remember it, and he was so flushed with his success that he repeated it joyously several times, and then, with a short laugh, he went away.

"I had often heard of a man being 'so drunk that he didn't know what town he lived in,' but here was a man so hideously inebriated that he didn't know what his name was.

"I saw him no more, but I heard from him. For he published a notice of my lecture, in which he said I had *a dissipated air*."

When Ward told an English audience that "it would have been ten dollars in Jeff Davis's pocket if he had never been born"; and announced that he would call in person on the citizens of London, at their residences, and explain any jokes in his narrative which they might not understand; or said he knew of a tree in California so tall that it took two men to see to the top of it, one beginning to see where the other left off—this was in reality wit for the scholar.

Ward was a creator of humorous character types. The subtle influence of nationality pervaded all he said and wrote, and furnished him with representative men and women, new to the world and the peculiar product of his native land.

We may quote, in this connection, an acute observation made in the article on Artemus Ward by Charles F. Johnson, in the "Library of the World's Best Literature." The observation is one regarding the differences between American and English humor:

"In most English humor—as indeed in all English literature except the very highest—the social class to which the writer does not belong is regarded *ab extra*. In *Punch*, for instance, not only are servants always given a conventional set of features, but they are given conventional minds, and the jokes are based on a hypothetical conception of personality. Dickens was a great humorist, and understood the nature of the poor because he had been one of them; but his gentlemen and ladies are lay figures. Thackeray's studies of the flunky are capital, but he studies him *qua flunky*, as a naturalist might study an animal, and hardly ranks him *sub specie humanitatis*. But to the American humorist all men are primarily men. The waiter and the prince are equally ridiculous to him, because in each he finds similar incongruities between the man and his surroundings; but in England there is a deep, impassable gulf between the man at the table and the man behind his chair. This democratic independence of external and adventitious circumstance sometimes gives a tone of irreverence to American persiflage, and the temporary character of class distinctions in America undoubtedly diminishes the amount of literary material 'in sight'; but when, as in the case of Browne and Clemens, there is in the humorist's mind a basis of reverence for things and persons that are really reverend, it gives a breadth and freedom to the humorous conception that is distinctively American."

NOTES.

THE following lines were recently found written in the visitors' book of the cottage at Alloway, where Robert Burns was born:

> Creation primal stands God's greatest feat,
> His next when He His Son sent to this earth,
> His next when He, man's genius to complete,
> Ordained that Burns should in this cot have birth.

Édouard Rod, the novelist and contributor to the *Revue des Deux-Mondes*, has been engaged by the Cercle Français de l'Université, Harvard, to give a course of lectures on French literature under its directions before Harvard University during the coming academic year. These annual series of lectures were inaugurated last year by M. René Doumic, the literary critic of the *Revue des Deux-Mondes*. M. Paul Bourget, of the French Academy, will probably be the Cercle lecturer in the year 1900.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HOW IS GRAVITATION TRANSMITTED?

THIS is an old and still unsolved question; but the trend of scientific opinion is toward regarding gravitational as well as molecular "attraction"—so-called—as due to some action in the medium separating the attracting bodies, be they large or small, rather than to a mysterious property of the bodies themselves. Of all scientific men, the French have perhaps been slowest to adopt this opinion. They have clung until recently to the old ideas that action could be exerted at a distance. That they are giving this up shows very clearly the trend just mentioned. In the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, October 8), M. A. Muller discusses what he calls "central forces and localized energy," and altho English and American scientific men who have long held similar ideas will find his notions rather crude and vague, they will welcome them as an evidence that a conservative body of opinion is swinging in their direction. M. Muller's contention is that the ether is strictly material and may be treated as molecular; and that so-called attraction is simply the contact-action and reaction between it and the "centers of energy" represented by visibly material bodies. He says:

"The investigation of the mechanism of forces at a distance is perhaps the problem that has most deeply occupied the minds of geometers and physicists during the last few centuries. Since Kepler's time this question has kept coming up in all its forms, in all phenomena that we seek to solve by calculation; for actions at a distance are met with not only in the domain of astronomical space, but also in the field of molecular intervals."

After a brief historical note, M. Muller goes on to say that the modern doctrine of an ether that transmits the radiations of light and heat is quite acceptable, for we can not imagine a ray of light, for instance, to travel without a medium of transmission. But he goes on to say:

"It is proper to ask by what mechanism constituent molecules can produce and transport action at a distance. . . . We represent to ourselves an elastic medium as made up of separate material points that exercise reciprocal attraction or repulsion. This abstraction is enough for geometers to establish all the laws of elasticity and the propagation of the two types of waves; but such a conception implies the reality of forces at a distance, which is just as inadmissible in the intervals between molecules as in the celestial spaces. . . . . .

"It is only necessary to reflect an instant on the conditions under which bodies separated by interplanetary space attract each other to be struck with the impossibility of a reciprocal action without an intermediary. We are thus led to regard the observed forces as having their origin in the surrounding medium, acting by direct contact—not that the laws of central forces are untrue, but that they should be considered as the expression of the resultant of the reactions of the medium. . . . . .

"In the first place, we get the primary notion of mass from the different weights of bodies having equal volumes; we thus are led to believe that the mass of a body may be regarded as being the number of identical material points that compose it."

Having laid down this law, the author proceeds to apply the same conception to the ether, and inquires how great a sphere of this medium will exactly balance, by its action on the sun, the gravitational attraction of the latter. He concludes that the radius of such a sphere is about five hundred times the distance of the planet Neptune from the sun, and that the density of the ether can be represented by a fraction whose denominator contains sixteen figures, that of hydrogen being unity. M. Muller then applies himself specifically to the problem of the mechanism of the transmission of force through the ether, premising that the ether in the whole of interstellar space, even supposing this to be limited in extent, must be vastly greater, and hence must overbalance that in the sphere just referred to. He says:

"The phenomenon of gravity must act with a finite but great speed, like light or electromagnetic induction. . . . We can not conceive of an instantaneous transmission except on condition that it takes place in an immaterial medium; but nowadays every authority rejects such a conception, for it is seen . . . that the transmission of force and the phenomena of propagation are intimately allied."

The author conceives of the ether as a gravitating body; in fact, he asserts that it is much more material—that its "materiality is much more considerable" than that of the celestial bodies, which are only "units of localized energy." Universal gravitation, then, is the result of the action of the celestial bodies on the medium, and the reaction of the medium by its own weight on these units of localized energy. To quote again:

"Separated material points, exerting reciprocal attractions and repulsions, can represent very well the constitution of an elastic medium; but this conception can not explain how the constituent molecules can produce and transmit mechanical actions. On the contrary, we can very well explain the energy contained by each molecule if we compare it to the central force of the celestial bodies; we have seen that these forces are but the expression for the resultant of the weight of the bodies—in other words, the mass; action at a distance is only an illusion because it constitutes an exchange of force between the localized energy of the molecule and that of the surrounding sphere of free ether having the same weight.

"The result of all this study of the constitution of celestial space is that we can establish by analogy the molecular constitution of free ether, the elastic fluid that fills space is in a measure the molecular interval of these millions of stars which fill the universe visible to us; we have even a right to assert that the importance of the ethereal medium is great, since the material of the stars represents only a fraction of that of the field of space."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE UNFIT.

UNDER this title Dr. Harry Campbell contributes to the London *Lancet* a paper that deals carefully and exhaustively with the problems relating to the marriage of those who have weaknesses, physical or mental, that ought not to be transmitted to posterity. All such he advises not to marry; but he proposes no plan by which they can be made to take this advice. Dr. Campbell's conclusions are very well stated, in brief, in the following editorial discussion of his article in *The Medical Record* (New York, October 8). Says the editor:

"He [Dr. Campbell] first shows to how large an extent the process of natural selection is interfered with among civilized peoples—on the one hand, by a saving of lives which under more primitive conditions would terminate; and on the other, by the restrictions governing the marriage laws. Dr. Campbell appears to think that the abolition of polygamy was, from the standpoint of physical hygiene, a mistake; but, as he admits that the reintroduction of polygamy is impossible, he agrees that the only course to pursue is to attempt to instil into the minds of the community at large the pernicious effects resulting from ill-judged marriages, and asks and answers the question as to who shall and who shall not marry. To the majority of the cases cited by him as unfit, such as pulmonary consumption, organic heart disease, epilepsy, insanity, chronic Bright's disease, no exception can be taken; but it will be generally thought that, as regards one class of disorders at least, he is certainly inclined to be too emphatic in his opinion. We refer to functional disorders of the nervous system. He says: 'The highly sensitive are not suited to this hard world. Its strenuous conditions call for men of iron nerve and stout heart. I fear that it must be acknowledged that, as regards happiness—which, at any rate from the purely physical point of view, may perhaps be fairly looked upon as our being's

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end and aim—the fine animal with little imagination and a good thick skin has the best time of it here—is the most truly "fit."'

"In short, the advice given to those afflicted with 'nerves' is, 'Remain single.' There can be no doubt that if the 'neurotics' never married, in the course of time diseases of the nervous system would greatly lessen and probably die out; and it may also be true that a world peopled with phlegmatic, thick-skinned mediocrities would be happier, in a sense. But the question may here be asked: Do we want to be without our 'neurotics,' or can we get along without them? If history be ransacked, it will be found that most of the great deeds of the world have been performed by individuals of a highly sensitive, nervous temperament. The contention, too, that the thick-skinned mediocrities are the happiest persons is open to doubt. If a more or less animal life is the end to be gained, then they may be; but at the same time the fact should be borne in mind that, while they never descend into the depths of misery, like the being with the ill-strung nervous system, yet, on the other hand, they are incapable of experiencing many of the delightful emotions and of ascending into the heavens of joy, as are the neurotics. In this country the suggestion of Dr. Campbell, that any person afflicted with a neurotic taint should be precluded from marrying, will scarcely meet with favor, as in that case probably half the population would remain single."

MEDICINAL VIRTUES OF GOLF.

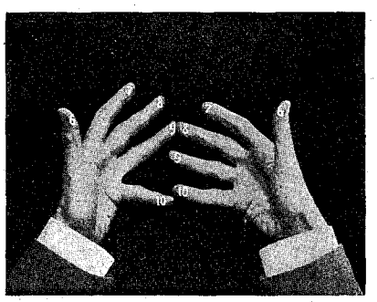
THERE are, it appears, as potent drugs hidden in the handle of the golf-stick as in that of the tennis-bat celebrated in the "Arabian Nights." Dr. Irving C. Rosse, in a paper read before the American Neurological Association, praises the game as an aid in psychic, mechanical, and hygienic treatment. *The International Medical Magazine* (Philadelphia, October) gives the following abstract of Dr. Rosse's paper:

"The game can be played all the year, independently of atmospheric vicissitudes, during all the seven ages of man, by delicate young girls as well as by strong athletes, and even by decrepit old men whose declining powers do not admit of severe exertion. It combines exercise, pleasure, and fresh air without that risk of injury to heart, lungs, or nervous system as is the case in certain other exercises in which there is high blood pressure and arterial tension. There is absolutely no danger attached to the game and consequently no accidents ensue. Unlike the bicycle, it is doubtful if such a thing as an accident insurance was ever paid for injury incurred at golf. Nor is the game contraindicated in heart lesions, arterial calcification, albuminuria, old age, childhood, or certain hysterical conditions which would be aggravated by such exercise as bicycling, swimming, horseback-riding, or by mountain-climbing. In all affections marked by slowing of oxidation or in those consequent upon intoxication by the products of organic disassimilation, the game of golf is to be recommended as the best method of bringing about a cure. The obesity and degeneration of middle age, when the biceps has diminished and one's energy is failing, may be helped by devotion to golf. The further tendency of the exercise is to eliminate the so-called diatheses and thus do away with gout, lithæmia, headache, and dyspepsia; while its hygienic and therapeutic consequences are admissible in cardiac and pulmonary affections. Altho moderation is advisable under such circumstances, there can be no doubt of the benefit derived in some cases of cough, nervous asthma, and in affections of the bladder and prostate; but it is preeminently in functional nervous disease that our great Anglo-Saxon game is to be recommended both as prophylactic and curative. No exercise or recreation is better fitted for the mentally overworked, the hysterical, the melancholic; none helps to preserve the concerted action of eye, brain, and muscle known as the psychological moment; none, perhaps with the exception of swimming, gives one so good an appetite; there is not a more sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, and as to insomnia such a thing scarcely exists among the devotees of golf."

Darwinism and the Conservation of Energy.—Prof. J. McKeen Cattell, of Columbia, in a recent address, published in *Science* (October 21), gives it as his opinion that from the standpoint of psychology the Darwinian theory of evolution and the physical theory of the conservation of energy are incompatible. He says: "The two greatest scientific generalizations of the present century are the conservation of energy and evolution by survival of the fit. Now, if consciousness alters, however slightly, the position of molecules in the brain, the fundamental concept of physical science must be abandoned. If consciousness have no concern in the actions of the individual, we have one of the most complex results of evolution developed apart from the survival of useful variations, and the Darwinian theory has failed. Surely both the physicist and the biologist must watch the steps toward the solution of a problem that concerns them so nearly."

MULTIPLICATION BY MEANS OF THE FINGERS.

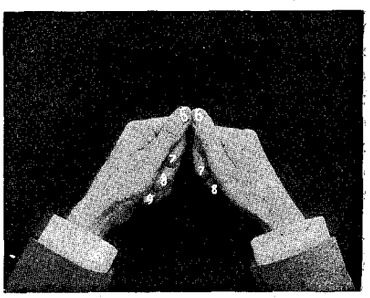
TEACHERS usually discourage the use of the fingers by children as counters in the solution of easy arithmetical problems, holding that it is better to rely on purely mental processes. A Polish mathematician named Procopovitch, however, has taken quite another tack. Arguing that this natural use of the fingers by children must be capable of extension and utilization, he has devised a method for using the fingers in multiplication which is both ingenious and simple and has already been successfully introduced into some European schools. The system is thus described in *The Scientific American* (October 22), to which journal also we are indebted for the illustrations:



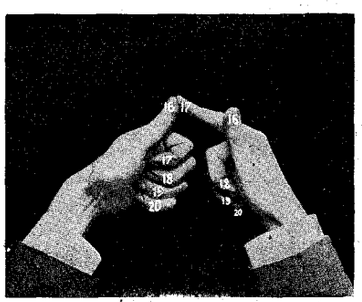
MULTIPLYING 9 BY 8.

"Procopovitch's system neglects all products involving numbers less than 6, because, as we have already observed, these products are readily elarned by most children.

"The Polish mathematician first numbers the fingers of each hand. The two thumbs each represent 6, the index-fingers 7, the middle fingers 8, the ring-fingers 9, and the little fingers 10. In order to multiply any two of these numbers, the fingers representing the multiplier and the multiplicand are placed end to end. Beginning with the fingers which have been thus placed together, the number of fingers is counted, proceeding toward and including the thumbs. The sum will be the number of tens contained in the desired product. Below the fingers which have been joined, a certain number still remains. The fingers remaining on the one hand, multiplied by those left on the other hand, will give the number of units, which, being added to the tens, gives the desired product. For example: Suppose that 8 is to be multiplied by 9.



MULTIPLYING 6 BY 6.



MUDTIPLYING 16 BY 17.

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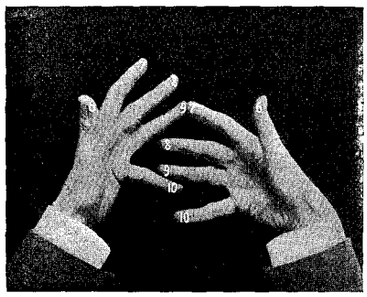
The middle finger of the right hand is placed against the ring-finger of the left hand as shown in figure. Counting the number of fingers above those which have been placed together, including these, seven fingers, representing 7 tens or 70 in the product sought, are obtained. There still remain on the right hand two fingers, which, multiplied by the one finger remaining on the left hand, give 2 as the number of units. These two units added to the tens already obtained give 72, the product of 8×9. It is, of course, immaterial on which hand the multiplier or multiplicand is taken.



MULTIPLYING 9 BY 7.

"If it is desired to multiply 7×9, then the same method is employed, the index-finger of one hand being placed against the ring-finger of the other hand, as shown in figure. Counting the number of fingers above those placed together, and including these, 6 tens or 60 will be obtained. Multiplying the three fingers remaining on the right hand by the one left on the other hand, 3 units are obtained, which, added to the 6 tens, give 63 as the product of 9×7 or 7×9.

"If it is desired to multiply 6×6, the two thumbs are placed together as shown in figure. The two thumbs represent here only two tens in the required product, there being no other fingers above those joined. Multiplying the four remaining fingers on the one hand by the four on the other, 16 is obtained. This added to twenty gives $20+16=36$, the product of 6×6."

MULTIPLYING 8 BY 6.

By renaming the fingers, Procopovitch extends his system to numbers greater than ten, so that multiplications ordinarily requiring the use of pencil and paper can be easily performed by its means. To quote again:

"In the first series, comprising numbers of two ciphers, the thumb represents 11, the index-finger 12, the middle finger 13, the ring-finger 14, and the little finger 15. When multiplying one number by another, the fingers representing the respective factors are placed together as before. The number of fingers above those joined, including these, will in this case also indicate a certain number of tens. The lower fingers are, however, entirely neglected. In order to obtain the number of units, the fingers which have already given the number of tens are again taken, the number on the one hand being multiplied by the number on the other hand. The product thus obtained is increased by 100 and the sum added to the number of tens. Suppose that 13 is to be multiplied by 14. As indicated in figure, the fingers representing these numbers are joined. Counting the number of fingers above those which have been placed together, including the latter, 7 tens or 70 are obtained. Taking these same fingers again and multiplying the number on one hand by the number on the other hand, the product 12, representing the number of units, is obtained. Adding to this the constant 100 and the number of tens, there results $70+12+100=182$, the product of 14×13. . . . . .

MULTIPLYING 14 BY 13.

"In multiplying two numbers each of which is greater than 15, a new series is employed extending from 16 to 20. In this series the thumb represents 16 and the little finger 20. The fingers placed together added to those above give the number of twenties. The constant to be added in this case is 200. If it is desired to multiply 16 by 17, a product not readily obtained by mental calculation, the fingers representing the factors are joined as indicated in figure. The thumb of the left hand, representing the multiplier, being placed against the index-finger of the right hand, gives, with the remaining thumb, 3 twenties or 60. The four fingers remaining on the left hand multiplied by the three lower fingers on the right hand give as the number of units 12. Adding to this product the constant 200 and the number of twenties, there results $60+12+200=272$.

"In this manner the series can be extended indefinitely, the only condition to be observed being that the multiplier and the multiplicand should be members of the same series of five numbers. The entire system of manual multiplication rests on this condition."

THE LONG PROCESSION OF HUMAN PROGRESS.

PROF. W J McGEE, of the Smithsonian Institution, divides the course of man's development as man into four stages: savagery and barbarism, exemplifying "tribal society"; and civilization and enlightenment, which are phases of "national society." These four stages he defines (in *The Forum*) as follows:

"In *savagery* men are united in clans and tribes, usually small, and commonly inimical to neighboring tribes, and, under the cruel teaching of strife and precarious livelihood, low value is placed on human life. The arts are rudimentary; the industries are simple and crude, the implements being chiefly of tooth, shell, bone, wood, and stone; the costumes are scanty and either of skins or of coarse textiles twisted and netted; and the habitations are either temporary bowers or portable tents of bark or skin. Each tribe is dominated by a leader distinguished for prowess or shrewdness. Language is commonly peculiar to the tribe, or to a small group of tribes separate in time of peace, but united in war; while the mythology, or religion, is but a vague reverence for uncanny or mysterious powers, imputed chiefly to animate, but partly to inanimate, things. These characteristics vary slightly from race to race, and some of them extend into higher stages; but there is one feature which is fundamental, and serves to define the stage of savagery, viz., descent is reckoned in the female line, and the control over the family and larger groups inheres not in the fathers, but in the uncles. This stage of society is called maternal from the mode of reckoning kinship, or matronymic from the mode of applying names; or it may be called avuncular from the form of family government. Some of the customs of this stage are closely akin to those found among gorillas and other animals living in family groups, tho the essential characteristics are distinctively human.

"In *barbarism* men are combined in tribes, usually occupying definite localities if sedentary, or traversing definite lines if nomadic. Taught by the exigencies of tribal history, a higher value is placed on human life than among savages; and intertribal rights are recognized more or less clearly. The esthetic arts are inchoate and connected with symbolism. The industries remain crude; unstudied agriculture and the domestication of animals are practised; metal is sometimes forged, but seldom smelted; the costumes subserve growing pudency as well as comfort, and are largely woolen and cotton or other vegetal fabrics, spun and knit or woven; the habitations are tents among the nomads, and rude castles of stone or sun-dried earth, or logs, among the sedentary tribes; and usually the tents or more permanent structures are so arranged as to express the tribal organization. Each group is controlled by a leader of at least partial hereditary right, usually the tribal patriarch (tho the consanguinity and age may be assumed rather than actual), who may be a monarch of unlimited powers. The language is composite and common to a number of tribes; while the mythology resides in a hierarchy of beast-gods and deified objects and powers of nature, sometimes

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symbolized in dragons and chimeras, or in anthropomorphic monstrosities; the forms of worship are ceremonial, and usually conducted in temples or sacred plazas. The essential and characteristic features of the stage are the reckoning of descent in the male line and the patriarchal control. The society is commonly called paternal or patronymic. It is also called patriarchal, and carries a complementary matriarchal element—seldom recognized hitherto—when the spouse of the leader acts as vice-regent.

"In *civilization* men are combined in cities and states or nations controlled by laws for the protection of life and property. In this stage the fine arts are divorced from mythic symbolism; the industries are differentiated; division of labor is established; and commerce is developed. The masses are governed by kings and emperors, whose powers, at first limited only by might, are gradually regulated by legislative and judicative tribunals. The languages are blends of those of numerous ancestral tribes, and are crystallized by writing and printing; the beliefs are blent and spiritualized, and monotheism prevails. The characteristics of civilization are many; but the essential feature is social organization on the basis of property right, especially in lands.

"The rise of *enlgihtenment* is current history. The rights of man and the value of life are more and more fully recognized; war is deprecated, and the nations are forming alliances; the remaining feudal lords, kings, and emperors ruling by hereditary right are passing under the dominion of the same humanitarian law as that of the multitude; monarchism is being limited or transformed into republicanism; and subjects are becoming citizens. Under the protection of beneficent laws population is increasing, and new industries and enterprises are arising to sustain it; the fine arts are cultivated and brought within reach of all; language is unified to a few convergent branches; ideas are diffused and perpetuated by the press; the nations and alliances are moved by charity and controlled by justice; and human life is lengthened. With the multiplication of interests, property right is recognized not only in lands and their produce, but in the waters, in the air above, in the rocks beneath, and, above all, in ideas and opinions. The characteristics of enlightenment are innumerable; but the essential feature is recognition of individual rights, especially of those intellectual rights whereby invention is encouraged and genius fostered, and of the concomitant political rights maturing in government by the people for the people."

Human progress, the passage of the race from the lower to the higher of these stages, is a slow process and one that can not always be clearly traced, for the stages blend with each other and have no sharp lines of demarcation. Such as they are, the boundaries of the four stages depend less on race than on culture; they are determined "less by blood than by brain." Examples of all four exist to-day, and hence we can observe the human family as it moves along, either at the head or the foot of the long procession that it forms. Says Professor McGee further:

"The order of the four stages is a normal and necessary one, and the succession can proceed only at a normal rate. The river flows at a rate determined by declivity and cross-section; and the rate can not be changed without altering these factors. The glacier creeps forward at a rate determined by its longitudinal and transverse sections and a thermal factor; and, while the rate may be changed by modifying the factors, the flow can not otherwise be materially hastened or slackened without disruption of the gelid mass. In like manner human population normally increases at a rate determined by conditions, which can be varied only by modifying those conditions. So, also, the knowledge required in diversified arts and industries, in liberalized society, in richer language and literature, and, most of all, in enlightened philosophy, can increase only at a rate determined by intellectual faculties definite as the animal faculty of procreation—a rate measurably accelerated by education or slackened by repression, but otherwise maintaining spontaneously a steady rhythmic swing, persistent as that of planetary revolution. . . . . .

"In time the savage, or barbarian, learns to tolerate the devices of enlightenment, just as the lion learns to breed in captivity, and then slowly assimilates the ideas behind the devices; but when the assimilation is complete he is enlightened, whether his skin be yellow or red or black. And in every stage devices—artistic, industrial, social, linguistic, philosophic—are the fruit of thought, the seed of larger knowledge; and fruit and seed follow duly in season; spreading from man to man and from land to land wherever the cerebral soil is found fertile, conveyed by imitation, enriched by cultivation, never lost but by birth of better knowledge, never destroyed unless by annihilation of peoples, ever spreading and blending as a flora, ever burgeoning and blossoming into a veritable mantle of mind investing the mindless world.

"A lesson may be drawn from the normal succession of stages in human development. On both hemispheres a contest is raging, the issue of which might seem doubtful if the order of progress were unknown. With recognition of this order, it is seen to be a contest between two culture grades, between higher humanity and lower, between intellectual freedom and mental slavery; and, whatsoever the temporary hazard of battle, there can be but one final outcome. The enlightenment warmed in Albion and kindled in Columbia is the manifest destiny of nations; its rays must reach the remotest isle of Occident and Orient, and shine back in time on the Fatherland of Discoverers."

Scientific Criticism of Proprietary Articles.—A decision just rendered in the French courts has an important bearing on the right of a scientific man or a body of such men to criticize on scientific grounds the claims of an advertised proprietary article. The facts of this particular case as given in *The Lancet* (London, October 15) were as follows: "A firm of opticians in Paris were the proprietors of a glass containing baryta, from which lenses described as 'isometropic' were prepared. With the view of testing the statements made in favor of those lenses by the proprietors, Dr. Javal, the director of the Ophthalmological Laboratory of the Sorbonne, instructed his assistants to make a careful examination of the glass and lenses and to report to him the results. Subsequently these results were published and presented to the French Academy of Medicine, the conclusion being that the differences between baryta glass and ordinary glass were insignificant; there was nothing in favor of the former, and the 'isometropic' lenses did not offer any advantages to purchasers. The proprietors brought an action for damages to the extent of 20,000 francs, but the court decided that a scientific man might rightly examine and criticize on public grounds any manufactured article for which special merits were claimed, and they found for the defendant upon all the issues, condemning the plaintiffs in costs." *The Lancet* suggests that it would be interesting if this process of criticism could be applied to patent medicines, and it urges the Royal Society and the Chemical Society to "leave abstruse pursuits for a while," and give the public their opinion of the character and efficacy of some of the best advertised varieties.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A SCIENTIST looking for microbes says there are absolutely none on the Swiss mountains at an altitude of 2,000 feet," says *Meehan's Monthly*. "Here is the place for the purity party and scaremongers who are forever horrifying the public with the dismal fear of microbes. They would have to take their supply with them, most of which are useful to man. It is pleasing to observe that the microbe does not give himself lofty airs, but, as a fellow creature, comes down to our level and dwells cheerily in our midst."

X-RAY INVESTIGATION OF STEEL.—"Mr. John Parry, an analytical chemist, of Newport, England, has been making a close study of the physical analysis of steel, and recently reported upon his work to the South Wales Institute of Engineers," says *The Railway and Engineering Review*. "He expressed the opinion that something of value could be obtained by the use of X rays in the investigation of the physical properties of steel, and he is now making experiments with pieces of heated steel to ascertain, if possible, the formation or malformation of the grain."

THE following is Professor Behring's reply, as quoted by *The Chemist and Druggist*, to those who have condemned him for patenting his antitoxin. He says: "It is true that I have obtained a patent in America for my diphtheria-serum, and it is true that American firms who have made use of my method are very angry about this. If the Americans interested in the matter give expression to their anger in American fashion, they must settle that with themselves; if they, however, quite contrary to their custom, declare the claiming of legal protection for a practical and important discovery or invention immoral and scandalous, I can not take their judgment quite seriously. For my part, I do not consider a legitimate pecuniary gain dishonoring: I might almost go so far as to look on the giving up of a legitimate and considerable monetary profit as unpardonable thoughtlessness. We must wait and see whether the American courts will allow themselves to be intimidated by this newspaper persecution. If, as I confidently hope, this should not be the case, the American public will derive great benefit from the patent; they will obtain the antitoxin cheaper and better. Finally, as regards the denial of my right of discovery, this can only rest on ignorance or dishonesty. Let each one of the investigators who took part in the discovery of the antitoxin be questioned. Not one of them will contest the priority of my discovery."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS CHRISTIANITY ON THE WANE?

IN seven hundred years, or the year 2590, there will not be an orthodox Christian on the face of the earth, as Christianity is now understood, if the statistics and conclusions of Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery-McGovern are correct. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery-McGovern have collected an array of statistics covering the period from 1833 to the present, which they allege tends to show that Christianity is gradually on the wane. An article from them on the subject appears in *Mind* (November), a theosophical magazine published in New York. Cold figures, the writers say, prove that religious enthusiasts are pursuing a will o' the wisp, for while statistics in missionary reports recording the number of heathens annually converted to Christianity are for the main part true, yet there are two unfortunate drawbacks to the spread of this religion that Christians in their enthusiasm are apt to overlook. One of these is the number of men and women in civilized and hitherto Christian countries who forswear the religion of Christ. The other drawback is that natural production in heathen countries is most rapid. The data on this subject are scarce, but what little there are give unquestionable evidence of the decline of Christianity as a theological system.

The estimate is made that Christianity was at its flood-tide in 1833, for then there were more Christians in proportion to the population of the world than there were before or have been since. Then the missionizing spirit swept over North America and Europe. The American almanac for 1834 estimated the population of the world at 653,000,000. The number of Buddhists in the world at that time, according to Malte-Brun and Graberg, was 150,000,000, Brahmanists 60,000,000, Mohammedans 110,000,000, Jews 4,000,000 to 5,000,000. Malte-Brun gave the number of Christians at this time as 228,000,000. Graberg, Pinkerton, Hassell, and Balbé gave the number from 7,000,000 to 38,000,000 higher. The number of heathens, that is, of those outside the great religions, was put down by these authorities at 100,000,000. The number of non-Christians was 425,000,000, Christians 228,000,000. So that out of the 653,000,000 population of the world in 1833, 35 per cent. were Christians.

Robert Baird, in *The Christian Retrospect and Register*, published by Dodd, New York, 1851, put down the population of the world for 1850 at 1,000,000,000, of which 342,000,000 were Christians and 658,000,000 non-Christians, which shows the Christian population to be rather more than 33⅓ per cent., a decline of nearly 1⅔ per cent. since 1833.

In Schaff and Herzog's "Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge" for 1883, Holtzmann M. Zoepffel gives the figures for 1882 as: Buddhists, 697,900,000; heathen, 118,200,000; Mohammedans, 195,100,000; Jews, 5,000,000 to 7,000,000; total, 1,016,900,000 non-Christians. The number of Christians he estimates at 406,250,000, and the population of the world at 1,423,150,000. Thus in 1882 the number of Christians in the world had declined to 28½ per cent. of the whole population.

"Harper's Book of Facts" for 1895 gives the population of the world for 1890 as 1,450,000,000. Of this number, 400,000,000 were Christians, going to show that in eight years the proportion of Christian population had declined 1 per cent.

Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery-McGovern think that the very best showing possible was made for Christianity in these statistics. Within fifty-seven years these figures show that the Christian population of the world has declined in proportion to the non-Christian population 8 per cent. The Christian church has lost about 1 per cent. every seven years, and, continuing at this rate, in seven hundred years Christianity will be but a memory. Relax the missionary movement one half, and the year 2240 will see no more Christians. The greater the relaxation, the earlier the date of extinction. The writers declare that on compiling these statistics, they have, when opportunity permitted, chosen figures that are least affirmative of the assumption that Christianity is on the wane.

The following reflections are then given on the showing of these figures:

"To what cause this marked decline in the number of Christians within the past few decades is due is a question more easily asked than answered. It may be attributed to one of several causes, or perhaps to a combination of causes. In the first place, the efforts of atheists, agnostics, deists, and other avowed opponents of the Christian religion to convert others to their views have not, as in the last century, been limited to scientific discourses or essays for the educated few, but have been much more general and widespread. Popular lectures attacking Christianity have attracted much attention and interest throughout America and many countries of Europe. Papers and magazines published for the purpose of disturbing and upsetting the views of the average Christian have been distributed among the masses; and perhaps the strongest factor of all in unsettling the belief of orthodox Christians may have been the so-called anti-Christian novel, so many forms of which have recently been published. Some of these have undoubtedly exercised a most powerful influence, for it is a recognized fact that no argument so strikes home to the hearts of the people as one that appeals to them under the guise of romance.

"The growing fashion among certain metropolitan preachers to point out errors in the Bible will inevitably have a strong tendency further to diminish the Christian ranks. While at present these attacks are confined to defects in the Old Testament, yet when the confidence of the people is shaken in a part their faith in the whole is apt to weaken.

"It has been said that science is an enemy to religion. To the thoughtful this statement is manifestly untrue—when the word *religion* is considered in its broad and true sense; but that science is an enemy to *orthodox Christianity* is not impossible. The Gospel accounts of the miracles attributed to Jesus Christ, which were of the greatest utility in the spread of Christianity in the early centuries of its existence, and which perhaps more than anything else influenced and converted masses of people to the religion of the Galilean prophet, have probably within the past half-century been Christianity's greatest enemy. In these days no student will unquestioningly accept any religion whose doctrines will not bear the light of scientific research or of logical discussion. This, on account of the greater diffusion to-day of

THE REGULAR CHRISTIAN CHURCH
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THE APOSTOLIC CHRISTIAN CHURCH
THE INFALLIBLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

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THE PERPLEXED HEATHEN.

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higher education among the people, may be the most potent factor of all in the apparent decline of Christianity during recent years.

"The above suggestions, however, are merely offered as possible causes of a manifest effect—the slow but steady decrease in the number of acknowledged Christians throughout the world, which within a comparatively few years may result in the complete extinction of what has been for centuries the religion of almost the entire civilized world. That this fact, entirely aside from its religious significance, seems one to be deplored will scarcely be questioned even by non-Christians—those who are broad and unprejudiced in their views; for, whatever we may believe or disbelieve concerning the divine character of the Galilean leader and the miracles attributed to Him, there can be no doubt that His teachings and the code of ethics devised by Him for the government of humanity have done greater and more widespread good than the doctrines promulgated by any other religious leader whatsoever. It is equally true that all the nations farthest advanced in literature, art, science, and government are, without exception, Christian nations.

"However, the outlook may not be so gloomy as at first view it appears; for, from 'the beginning' the history of the world—whether recorded in fossil remains, in hieroglyphics, or in literature—teaches that each individual creature, species, race, nation, and religion has in time been forced to succumb—crowded to the wall, so to speak—to make room for something better; a step farther advanced in the line of progress—the extinction of the one for the good of the many being always and invariably the rule. As the religions of Greece and Rome, of Scandinavia, and of other countries, were supplanted by Christianity, which has proved in every way more beneficial to the people than the older forms of religion, so perhaps in the all-wise government of the universe the time is coming for Christianity to be superseded by some other religion, one that is even better fitted to govern the people of the coming age than that taught by Jesus of Nazareth.

"The question is, What will this religion—this code of ethical government—be?"

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND DIVORCE.

ONE of the two national legislative bodies of the Protestant Episcopal church has put itself on record anew concerning divorce. At the triennial convention of the church in Washington the House of Bishops rejected by a majority of one the following proposed amendment on the church canon respecting marriage and divorce, namely: "No minister of this church shall solemnize the marriage of either party to a divorce during the lifetime of the other." The same House, on the other hand, accepted an amendment more explicitly defining the marriage and divorce canon. This declaration is to the effect that the remarriage of the innocent party be permitted when divorce has been obtained for unfaithfulness, and also that the innocent party be allowed to remarry when the divorce has been granted for causes arising before marriage. In the latter class of cases the civil law permits the nullification of the marriage, while the church canon has held that the marriage never existed. This clearer definition of the canon by the House of Bishops is as far as the action has gone, but what was done has provoked an immense amount of discussion both within and without this church. Bishop Potter, who stood for the above clearer definition of the existing canon, has expressed himself in *The Church Standard* (Prot. Episc.) on the subject of divorce, and *The Living Church* (Prot. Episc., Chicago) refers to this article for the purpose of expressing its concurrence with the views of Bishop Potter and his adherents on this subject. It says:

"As to marriage and divorce, he deprecates any attitude of despair or any tendency to obstruct the attempt to bring about a better state of things. We fully agree with the bishop here, and whatever may be the net result of the discussions upon the subject in the present General Convention, we have many evidences that up to the present time there has been a distinct advance in public opinion in the church regarding the indissoluble character of the marriage tie when it has been rightly contracted between Christian persons. This is the point upon which *The Living Church* has chiefly insisted, because it lies at the foundation of the whole matter. It is a simple point and one which everybody can understand. When this is established as a fundamental principle, all minor and subsidiary conditions and considerations can be arranged with more readiness than could be the case when we start without any guiding principle. We are inclined to think that there is a good reason for hopefulness in the present situation, tho it may be a long road still to a final and perfectly satisfactory settlement of this important subject. Meanwhile, there is cause to think that the practise of the clergy will become constantly more careful, however unsatisfactory the letter of the law may be in the period of transition."

The Churchman (Prot. Episc., New York) says that the action taken by the General Convention of the church on divorce is not in accordance with that journal's policy; but it admits that the question is so complex that all that could be expected was done. It says:

"No one can presume to suppose he has made a personal contribution to its solution unless he recognizes that he confronts a question involving several fundamental principles. How are the principles of social expediency to be harmonized with a literal adherence to the words of Scripture? What weight should the experience of other Catholic bodies in different localities and in varying ages have in suggesting a basis, if any, for canonical legislation at the present day? It can at once be seen that the issue before the convention was one that called for an extraordinary amount of information and special thought. Certainly the course taken by that body proved that it regarded the solemnity of the question with the reverence that is befitting a legislative body of such dignity and wisdom. It preferred, with the common sense that is so often seen in political public life, to be contented with the existing canon rather than exchange it for another that pledged it to an immediate step in one direction or the other.

"The hopeful element in the present situation is that the General Convention realizes the need of further debate, the necessity of more thoroughgoing information. This is exactly the proper stand to take. It distinctly refused to adopt language that made the vicious elements of the present canon perfectly plain and obvious. Happily, the church is saved from a plain, straightforward permission of remarriage. The ambiguity of the canon as it stands now is better, because its ambiguity may and, we trust, will, be changed in the direction that tends to the social amelioration of the American people.

"The church is fully alive to the necessity of a fuller, a clearer expression of its views on divorce. But it refuses, on the one hand, to adopt without further investigation the course suggested by our arguments. On the other hand, it as firmly refuses to accept as its own a new canon that definitely places its attitude toward divorce on a low level. In other words, the time is now come for a thoroughgoing and far-reaching campaign of education on the subject of divorce. The situation thus created can not be unwelcome here, and the opportunity must be used and improved unhesitatingly."

Journals of other Protestant denominations have not so far taken much notice of this discussion. Catholic papers have freely commented, and to the effect that, the Catholic church having no divorce problem, its creed and constitution offer the only complete solution of the problem that can be reached by any church.

The New World (Rom. Cath., Chicago) after referring to divorce statistics of twenty-three of the principal cities of the country, showing that over seven thousand divorces were asked for in 1897, of which five thousand were granted, remarks:

"The Catholic church announced its immovable position in this matter at a time long antedating Protestantism; and it can and does check the evil, so far as its members are concerned. But, outside of the Catholic church, there is no religious denomination which can effect any appreciable good by passing resolutions. The strong hand of the law must stamp out the evil, if it is to be stamped out in this country. And the figures we have quoted above indicate that the reform will have to come speedily,

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if the national life of the republic is to be saved from a ruinous form of decay."

The Church Progress (Rom. Cath., St. Louis) views the question in the same light. It concludes its editorial as follows:

"It is evident, then, that the divorce system of the sects is not only a violation of the law of God—a legalization of adultery—but is also destructive of human happinesss even in this world. The Holy Catholic church, by holding up the ideal of a sacred and perpetual wedlock, symbolizing her own unspeakable intimate and absolutely indissoluble union with her divine Spouse, is conferring an inestimable benefit upon mankind. She fills the world with happy homes; while sectarianism leagues itself with the hosts of Satan to defile the nuptial couch, profane the sanctity of connubial love, embitter domestic life, extinguish the sacred hearth-fire, and deprive childhood of all its most precious rights and safeguards."

The Catholic *Standard and Times* (Philadelphia) denounces the Episcopalian and the Protestant churches in general for their record on divorce. It concludes with the following:

"Against this shocking evil the Episcopal convention has deliberately refused to make a stand. 'Society' has been too much for the assembled dignitaries. By declaring against the remarriage of divorced persons they would be casting a slur—forsooth!—upon those already embraced in that disreputable category. They have deliberately put themselves on record as afraid to grapple with a breach of the divine law so universal, so patent, so crying for redress that they could not as a deliberative body calling themselves Christian refuse to give it attention. Henceforth they have no right whatever to insist upon the right of their church to have any part in the marriage service. Marriage has no sacramental character whatever, in Protestant eyes. The bishops claim no voice in the matter of divorce or marriage, and if their church is availed of by happy couples who contemplate a few years of experimental matrimony, with a vista of a similar ceremony repeated at intervals, they can only regard it as part of the etiquette which prescribes a wedding-cake, white gloves, and rice-filled slippers for such joyous occasions."

The Outlook (undenom., New York) editorially comments as follows:

"There are three conceptions of marriage: first, the sacramental, according to which grace is communicated to the married parties by the marriage ceremony, and the new relation into which they enter is indissoluble; second, the view which regards marriage as a divine ordinance but not as a sacrament, which holds the opinion that unfaithfulness to the marriage vow does of itself pollute the family at its foundation and annul the marital obligations of the innocent party; the third, that marriage is simply a civil contract which may be annulled at any time when the legislature, or the courts in the exercise of the power given them by the legislature, think that the marriage is working injury rather than benefit to the parties. The first of these views is held by the Roman church, the second generally by the Protestant churches, and the third is a revival of the paganism which existed in Rome in the first century, and which proved disastrous to the family and to the dignity and purity of womanhood.

"No one in the Episcopal church proposes to put marriage upon this last foundation of commercial contract. The question between the two parties was between the first two of these views—whether marriage should be absolutely indissoluble, or whether it might be dissolved by the flagrant infidelity of one of the parties.

"In our judgment, the Episcopal church has done wisely in adhering to its canon and recognizing the one cause for divorce which Christ Himself recognized."

Most of the secular press devote much space to the action of the House of Bishops on divorce. The New York *Sun* holds that if the Episcopal body were to pass and enforce the proposed rigid amendment it would socially ostracize a good many society people now in the church. Bishop Potter, seeing this difficulty in his own diocese, did all he could to table this rigid amendment. *The Sun* further thinks that the effort of Bishop Doane and his party to abolish divorce in the church encourages sacerdotalism in the church and helps it on toward Roman Catholicism.

The Brooklyn *Eagle*, writing of the existing canon as newly defined, says:

"It is admitted that the innocent parties to divorce do remarry. One of the bishops in discussing the majority propositions said that the effect of the proposed canon would be to countenance concubinage, or to put the church in an embarrassing position. For instance, a man who had married a woman who had obtained a divorce from her former husband for unfaithfulness might seek admission to the church with his wife. He must be told either that he may not live with the woman as his wife if he enters the church, or the spirit of the canon must be disregarded. If it is disregarded, then the church countenances the living together of a man and a woman who are not married. It is worthy of note here that no one questioned the possible Christian character of the man and woman in such a case. This was doubtless because every bishop knew of worthy men and women living in the relation which the canon would condemn."

It expresses the hope that the level-headed laymen in the House of Deputies will see this when the question again arises.

The Philadelphia *Enquirer* remarks:

"The adoption of the canon supported by Bishop Doane would have prevented many from entering the church. It would have visited punishment upon the innocent as well as the guilty. It would have condemned innocent men and women to lonely lives and diminished their usefulness to God and man. The outcome is a happy one."

The Richmond *Times*, writing on the subject, says:

"It is a question truly in which the church is seriously concerned, because in the North and the West divorce suits are getting to be alarmingly numerous, but it is a subject about which the South is not yet troubling itself. Our young men and women are reared with the idea that marriage is a holy estate, and that it is a contract for life. When they marry it is with that understanding, and there is no thought that the tie will ever be dissolved except by the death of one or the other of the parties to the contract. It is rarely in Southern society that either man or wife gives sufficient provocation for divorce, and even when the provocation is great so much respect have they for the marriage tie that they will suffer long and patiently before either will ask the courts to interfere."

THE NEW PROTESTANT CHURCH IN JERUSALEM.

THE object of the Palestine journey of the German Kaiser, as officially stated, is to participate in the dedication of the Church of the Redeemer in the Holy City. This act is the consummation of events that go back fully three decades, the particulars of which are given in the *Daheim* (Leipsic, No. 51) by the chief contractor himself, Architect F. Adler. The leading data in the history of this, the greatest and most important Protestant church in the Orient, are as follows:

King William I. of Prussia, long before he became Emperor of Germany, was made the recipient of a desolate field of ruins in Jerusalem as a gift from the Sultan; and his son, the Crown Prince Frederick William, on November 7, 1869, while on a visit to Palestine, took official possession of the property. The lots were covered with ruins of former buildings fully seven or eight meters in depth, and in August, 1871, Contractor F. Adler received directions from the German Emperor to prepare plans and specifications, not only for a new church, but also for a parsonage, hospice, school, and other buildings, worthy to be compared with the religious establishments maintained by other charities. Numerous difficulties, among them some of a political character, intervened, and it was not until 1892 that the present Emperor was able again to take up the old plans and determine upon the erection of the church. The plans were changed so that the German hospice alone was to be erected in connection with the church edifice, while the parsonage and school were to be built outside

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of the city walls. In the fall of 1893, Architect Groth, who had superintended the reconstruction of the magnificent Reformation church in Wittenberg, was sent to Jerusalem to superintend the erection of the new church of the Redeemer. In October 31, 1893, the anniversary day of Luther's ninety-five theses, the corner-stone was laid under the direction of Dr. Borkhausen, the Superior Consistory Counsellor of Prussia, and the highest ecclesiastical officer in the kingdom, who had been especially sent for this purpose by the Emperor.

The building is situated near the church of the Holy Sepulchre and fronts the street of the Christians. The whole region is historic, and, as early as the crusades in 1048, belonged to the Knights of St. John. The Grand Master of this order erected a church here in 1120–1130, known as the St. Maria Latina Major, with a nunnery and a hospital for nuns attached to it. In 1187, when Jerusalem was captured by the Moslems under Saladin, the building ceased to be used as a church and a part of it was used as an asylum for the insane, whence it still bears the name "Muristan."

When the German builders began to prepare the ground for the new church it appeared that there were but few remnants and remains of the former building left under the field of ruins. Only a small portion of the old foundation walls could be used, as the builders of the Knights of St. John had erected their structure on an old stone quarry. The new building is constructed out of missi, a limestone of good quality and endurance, which for centuries has been used in Jerusalem as the principal building material for all large structures. The altar, baptismal font, and pulpit were hewn out of Bethlehem stone by a skilful native Arab or Fellahin, while the inner decorations were to a large extent sent from Germany. The tower, which is 54.50 meters [179 feet] in height, has been erected in accordance with a sketch prepared by the Emperor himself.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BISHOP POTTER'S ADVICE ON EXTEMPORANEOUS PREACHING.

IN the course of a recent address before a diocesan convention in New York City, Bishop Henry C. Potter found occasion to speak upon the subject of extemporaneous preaching. He said:

"I know we have come upon the era of extemporaneous preaching, and I am told, often enough, that 'the people like it better.' I suppose they do; for we all like what neither taxes the attention nor touches the conscience; especially if it be soon over; and the extemporaneous preacher, having often very little to say, has at least in his preaching the solitary virtue of brevity. But I maintain that this is treating a most tremendous responsibility and a most glorious and august opportunity with scanty respect, and still scantier conscience. Let me entreat my brethren, and especially my young brethren of the clergy, to write at least one sermon in the week, and to get ready for it, and for every sermon, on their knees, and with their Greek Testaments in their hand and the best learning of the time within their reach. Do you want men to listen to you? Then prepare for them something which, so far as you can make it, shall be worth listening to!"

The Lutheran (Philadelphia) makes Bishop Potter's utterance on this subject the text for an editorial in the course of which it says:

"He [Bishop Potter] knows, as well as we do, that extemporaneous preaching was originally the only way of preaching, and that the reading of sermons from a manuscript was an innovation in the Christian church. Doubtless some of the greatest preachers in England and America have read and to-day read their sermons; and of many of them it may be said that they owe their greatness as preachers not only to the quality of their sermons, but to their delivery—the latter having much of the freedom, force, and vivacity of extemporaneous speech.

"But while we admit all this, it is a fact that, as far as preaching without a manuscript is concerned, Bishop Potter heard the common verdict, 'often enough,' 'the people like it better.' When they get the genuine article, 'the people,' the majority of our ordinary congregations, 'like it better.' There may be individuals, and some congregations may have many such, who having been brought up under a ministry of preaching from manuscript, greatly prefer it, and who feel safe when the minister opens his manuscript, and get nervous and distressed if he does not produce it. But the great majority of the people prefer to listen to a preacher who does not read his sermons. And this is largely the case in our Lutheran churches, especially when it is borne in mind that it is one of the rarest things to hear a sermon read in a German pulpit. That is true of Germany and of this country.

"For this reason we are thoroughly convinced that our young men ought to be trained to preach without the use of the manuscript in the pulpit."

In an editorial note *The Reformed Church Messenger* (Philadelphia) touches upon the same subject as follows:

"We prefer that some men shall read their sermons, for they preach better that way. But it would be a misfortune if other men were compelled to do the same. They would be hampered by a manuscript. Each man must learn for himself which way he can do the most effective work. Congregations on the whole prefer extempore preaching. But by extempore sermons we do not mean sermons preached without proper preparation, and the temptation in extempore preaching is to rely on one's ability to talk, rather than on the message one brings. Back of every well-delivered and helpful sermon there must be good, honest work by way of preparation. Often, too, the preparation is made by writing out more or less fully the ideas to be presented. When that is done the preaching of the sermon gives pleasure both to preacher and to people, whether it is read or delivered without 'the clog of manuscript.'"

Is Petroleum Mentioned in the Scriptures?—A writer in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of Munich, easily the leading high-class daily in Germany, maintains that petroleum, far from being a modern discovery, is mentioned in the Scriptures, at least in the Old-Testament Apocrypha, which antedate the New Testament. The writer says:

"In the first chapter of the second book of the Maccabees there is a singular report that has been variously interpreted, but which doubtless contains the first mention made of the existence of petroleum. This chapter contains two letters written by the Jews of Jerusalem to their brethren in Egypt concerning the dedication of the temple and the recovery of the sacred fire, which their ancestors had taken to Persia and there hidden in a deep, dry well. When Nehemiah the prophet returned to Palestine, he wanted to have this holy fire brought back and sent the descendants of the priests who had hidden it in Persia to bring it back. Then we are told (v. 20, 21):

"'But as they reported to us, they did not find any fire, but only thick water. This he [*i.e.*, the prophet] told them to draw and to bring with them. And when everything was ready for the sacrifice, Nehemiah ordered that they should pour this water over the wood and over the sacrifice that had been placed on the wood. And when they had done this, and the sun had ascended high in the heaven and the clouds had disappeared, then a great fire ignited itself, and all were astonished at this.'

"Again it is said, v. 31, p. 99:

"'Then Nehemiah carried the rest of the water to be poured over the large stones. Thereupon a large fire was again ignited, but the stones were not consumed by the flames of the fire on the altar. This affair soon became known, and it was declared to the king of the Persians that at a place where a fire had been hidden water had been found, and that this water had burned and consumed the sacrifices. Then the king caused this place to be investigated, and fenced it in, and spent much money in doing this.'

"The indications are that the water here mentioned is nothing else than petroleum. The biblical report is perfectly intelligible in its historical surroundings. In the plains of Persia the heat often reaches 60° Celsius, which is enough to ignite some of the lightest ingredients of petroleum. A somewhat more difficult subject is the last verse of this chapter, which states that 'Nehemiah's companions called this place *Nechpar*, which is interpreted "cleanliness," but some call it "*Nephthar.*"' This is, however, probably the Greek word *Naphtha*, but not written quite correctly by the copyist. The explanation of the term 'cleanliness' is probably that it is a free translation. The conclusion is quite probable that the old Jews knew of the cleansing properties of petroleum and possibly also of its healing powers, and therefore called it by this term."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

FOREIGN COMMENT ON THE CONDUCT OF OUR WAR.

GENERALLY speaking, the conduct of military affairs during our late war has failed to excite expressions of admiration or jealousy in the journals of foreign nations. "There is something wanting in the administration of the big republic," says the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*, one of the best friends of the United States among the press of Europe. Recalling to mind their own glorious history, this and other Dutch papers are confident that even little Holland, had she been in the place of paralytic Spain, would have left better impressions upon the body of her huge adversary. "A descent upon the American coast, an attack upon New York, would have been successful if undertaken by an admiral of the de Ruyter type," say our Dutch contemporaries. Even English and Canadian papers have some searching questions to ask. Thus *The Globe*, Toronto, would like information on the following points:

Why was the army endangered by embarking it ten days too soon? Why were the men hurried to the front in Cuba before it was necessary, and without proper commissariat? Why was there a scarcity of tents and blankets? Why were the medical arrangements so criminally neglected? Why were not, at least, the transports used to bring home the army in a proper condition?

The same paper thinks the only good likely to come from all this ill is that we will be less ready to break the peace in the future. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"Before the Americans make up their minds definitely to extend the empire of the United States, it may be as well for them to realize how they have managed an army in their own country and the adjacent islands during the late crisis. For if the horrors of Camp Wikoff and Camp Alger are merely produced by the attempt to take care of American soldiers on American soil, and if the shiploads of sick brought home by the *Seneca* and the *Alleghany* are only the result of a victorious campaign in Cuba against an incompetent and ill-armed enemy, the Government has certainly reason to pause before assuming the administration of islands ten thousand miles away, or permanently occupying the Antilles with a large force of troops. After the glamour of victory has passed, the scandals in their War Department have proved a very unpleasant reverse to patriotic citizens; and the worst of it is that the Congressmen, who ought to make a strict inquiry, themselves form a large part of the scandal they naturally shrink from investigating."

The Saturday Review, London, is publishing a series of long articles whose character may be ascertained from the following quotation:

"There is a figure of the American eagle over the War Office in Washington. With slight alteration it might be made a reminiscence of the war. It would not take much to change it from the figure of an eagle into that of a vampire, unpelican-like feeding on its own children, who, under a strange delusion, not realizing the nature of their Frankenstein mother, are content to sweat and groan under the most heartlessly tyrannical government on earth—the tyranny of democracy."

Against these may be placed comments like the following from the London *Outlook*:

"Of course we lament all this, but let us chasten our criticism with the recollection that we did not always conduct our campaigns after the fashion of the Sirdar. The breakdown of the American War Office is no worse than the breakdown of our own during the Crimea, when we had to despatch a woman armed with absolute authority to straighten out the mess, awful beyond description, into which the Army Medical Department of that day had brought our troops."

The German papers on the whole do not seem to think the late war and its attendant phases worthy of much notice. They find that, despite their boasted knowledge of America, they have permitted themselves to accept as reliable information untrustworthy items published in the American press, and they are now sorry for it. The New York correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"The more officers return from the seat of war, the more we find how much both Americans and Germans have erred—the former by their ridiculous touchiness regarding the most well-meaning criticism and their unbounded exaggeration both in describing their victories as well as in picturing the shortcomings of the War Department, the Germans in failing to make allowance for peculiar American conditions and in taking seriously and as popular opinion the crazy expectorations of the 'yellow press.' Regarded soberly, the whole thing was only a campaign of the very smallest dimensions. The small encounters at San Juan and El Caney would have attracted only momentary notice in a European war. If the German papers in general had acted as did those which are well acquainted with American conditions, and had discounted every report from the Americans by at least 50 per cent. in consideration of Yankee boasting, they would have saved themselves the just accusation of ignorance."

The *Kölnische* does not think that the investigation ordered by President McKinley will result in anything. "One crow does not pick out another's eyes," says the paper.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE "MOULTING" OF GERMAN SOCIALISM.

THE change of the German Socialists from a party with revolutionary aims to a party engaged in constitutional opposition, a change which has been noted from time to time in our columns during several years past, is assuming more definite shape. In south Germany the Socialists vote no longer as mere obstructionists in the state legislatures. In the Reichstag they will also change their tactics, for the majority of their constituents are now Democrats without the prefix "Social-," and demand practical results. We summarize some of the opinions expressed by noted Socialists at the recent Socialist Congress at Stuttgart:

Miss Rosa Luxemburg complained that the older Socialists are too ready to put water in their wine. Mrs. Zetkin wanted the "comrades" to bear in mind that the Socialists are, in the first place, a revolutionary party. But many of the best men believe that the time is past for purely revolutionary agitation and mere obstruction in the Reichstag. "You can't get political power by the mere waving of the red rag," said Frohme. Vollmar declared, in so many words, that the Social-Democratic Party would be very unfortunate if it came to power, as it is economically and politically not yet fit to wield power. Bebel was non-committal, but he did not oppose Vollmar. Gradnauer thought there was a lamentable dearth of talented and educated men in the party. Auer had his doubts that the country would benefit if the "advanced" woman had full sway.

Of no little influence was the opinion of Bernstein, who, as he could not be present, sent a memorandum to the following effect:

The idea that bourgeois society must soon break down is a fallacy, and it is useless to deny this. The number of affluent people is not decreasing, but increasing. The middle classes are changing their character, but they are not vanishing, as has been predicted. In some branches of industry the monopolists prevail, but in others small establishments hold their own. In agriculture the concentration of property progresses very slowly. Since, therefore, the chances of a violent upheaval are very small, the Social-Democratic Party should actively take part in legislation, and obtain what advantages they can for their constituents.

Several members deplored that the removal of the anti-Socialist laws has produced stagnation in the party, but they hope for better times if strikers are treated in Germany as they are treated in America, a probability which is by no means remote. Hence the

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Liberal papers express the hope that the Government will do nothing rash. The *Tageblatt*, Berlin, says:

"It is plain that Bernstein is right. It would be most foolish to supply the Socialists with new materials for their agitation, since they admittedly have nothing new to talk about. The Socialist movement has entered into calmer channels; whoever disturbs it is responsible for the catastrophe."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* is certain that the workingmen begin to see how useless it is to wait for the advantages Socialism will give them when it is mistress of the situation and has changed human nature. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"Just as an educated Ultramontane (Roman Catholic) will confidentially admit that he does not dare to think deeply for fear of losing faith in his creed, the Socialist also fears pitiless criticism of his theories, for these are full of contradictions. The Socialists want to abolish all freedom of action, yet they advise the utmost freedom of the Manchester school. The Socialists swear by free trade, yet every child knows that the German workmen would starve if Germany abandoned protection. The Socialists aspire to be the comfort of all that are weary and laden, yet they profess joy when the factory destroys the small shop. . . . They should be left to themselves. Time will render useless their best phrases. Socialism is hungry for new catchwords, and the authorities should be careful not to throw it the bone it needs for its existence."

This change of sentiment among the German Socialists is too great to escape the notice of other nations, and even the English, who are not averse to a period of internal strife in Germany, admit that a revolutionary movement is out of the question. *The Spectator*, London, says:

"The growth of German industry was so sudden, so chaotic, that English conditions reproduced themselves there, and the discontent took the form of the economic Socialism which a vigorous speaker is so easily able to render popular among a people like the Germans, especially when the Government, with fatuous folly, plays into his hand. But as prosperity grows and work is abundant, theoretic dogmas, particularly when they are of questionable validity, tend to fade away into mere vague generalities; and this we believe to have been the case among the German Socialists. Therefore, we hold that it is likely that the younger and more opportunist section of the party will gain the upper hand; and that, tho there may be no change of names or avowed objects, yet the real character of the party will be slowly but surely transformed. In short, the German Socialists will become more of a Democratic and less of a Socialist party."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FASHODA QUESTION.

RELATIONS between France and England have hardly improved. British publications of all parties continue to assail France in a most vigorous manner, and altho Lord Salisbury has not demanded the unconditional withdrawal of the French from Fashoda, it is not unlikely that public opinion may force him to do so. The British journals regard the time as singularly auspicious for a war with France, if it comes to that; they express the view that France is less ready than Great Britain, and that she will be hampered by internal dissension. They assert that Russia is ready to desert France, and they intimate that Germany would assist them. The French journals, on the other hand, evince a readiness to come to terms, but claim that the tone of the British press is such that France can not altogether withdraw without loss of self-respect and prestige. *The Home News*, London, says:

"France will make a very grave mistake if she refuses to recognize that regarding Fashoda there can be no compromise. Because Great Britain carries conciliation so far, the world must not imagine that her ancient spirit is dead. Such an assumption could, as Lord Rosebery points out, end only in a disastrous conflagration. In Madagascar, in Siam, in Nigeria, and now on the Nile, France has shown herself deliberately unfriendly, and the time has come when she must either climb down or take the certain consequences."

Much approval is given to a speech by Lord Rosebery, in which he declared that Lord Salisbury only carries out his (Rosebery's) policy. He continued:

"No government that attempted to recede or to palter with that policy would last a week. And I am perfectly certain that no idea or intention of any weakening at this point or on this question has entered the heads of her Majesty's present advisers. . . . If the nations of the world are under the impression that the ancient spirit of Great Britain is dead, or that her resources are weakened, or her population less determined than ever it was to maintain the rights and the honor of its flag, they make a mistake which can only end in a disastrous conflagration. The strength of ministries in this country with regard to foreign affairs does not lie in the votes they can command in either House of Parliament; it lies in the intrepid spirit of a united people. If they are not the channels and the mouthpiece of that spirit they will cease to exist and be succeeded by ministers who are."

The St. James's Gazette thinks there is no call at this time to consider French susceptibilities, and prophesies the immediate annihilation of the French fleet in case of war. *The Spectator* is quite willing that France be treated with a certain amount of politeness, if only she is not allowed to profit in any way by the expedition of Major Marchand. *The Saturday Review* says:

"Fashoda is a point of incalculable importance to France, and it is correspondingly important that we should frustrate her designs in that direction. It is her cherished project to make a railway from east to west of Africa, in order to divide the continent and thus prevent the joining of the two British spheres by direct communication. With this object in view she has obtained from Menelik concessions to build a railway right across Abyssinia, the line being already in construction. It is essential to the scheme that this line should be carried through to Fashoda.

FASHODA
SWAIN Sc
QUIT!—PRO QUO?
J. B. "GO AWAY! GO AWAY!!"
FRENCH ORGAN GRINDER. "EH? WHAT YOU GIVE ME IF I GO?"
J. B. "I'LL GIVE YOU SOMETHING IF YOU DON'T!!"
PUNCH, LONDON

This is the cartoon, which, appearing in *Punch*, London, October 22, caused a sensation in Paris and London.

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But it is equally essential that we should retain Fashoda, both for the prevention of the plan—which would be a severe blow to British interests—and for the establishment of that Cape to Cairo communication which will give us supremacy in Africa."

The Speaker "has no desire to see France humiliated," but insists that she must not presume to cross Great Britain. The Newcastle *Chronicle* asserts that "England will not yield; if France wants war she can have it." In *The Westminster Gazette* Canon MacColl informs the French that they act in opposition to their best traditions if they fail to climb down at the request of England, for France should never forget that she ought to fight Germany. Very few papers, like the London *Outlook*, admit that diplomacy should settle the question upon a "give-and-take" basis, and only one of our English changes, the Socialist *Justice*, thinks the whole question is not worth fighting about. *Justice* is sure of France's defeat, but regards this in itself as a misfortune. The paper says:

"It would bring with it first the reduction of France to a second-class state and the absolute dominance of Great Britain and the United States, with or without Germany, all over the world. That, in our judgment, would be a great misfortune. The English-speaking peoples have very high qualities, but we can not spare French influence, irritating as it may be at times. Secondly, an English victory would render our buccaneering imperialists in this country, who are in effect absolutely opposed to all domestic progress, more arrogant than ever. On every ground, therefore, we hope sincerely that any serious rupture may be avoided."

In France, too, the Socialists are opposed to war over the Fashoda question. Indeed, threats of war are uttered far less often in France than in England, and the French press is very moderate in its tone. Yet the French assert that their country has as much right to profit by the intrepidity of its explorers as has England. That France has wantonly crossed England, the French deny. The *Temps* says, in effect:

The English declare that Marchand would have been lost with his small force if Kitchener had not beaten the Mahdists; but they fail to remember that the presence of a French force in his rear hampered the Khalifa, and materially assisted the Anglo-Egyptian army. Marchand is in possession of Fashoda, and held his own, altho his force is small. The idea that Marchand needed English aid is ridiculous; he neither expected it, nor did he ask for it. England professes to conquer the Sudan "in the interest of Egypt." But Egypt is still a vassal to the Sultan of Turkey, and we have not yet been informed that the Sultan has entrusted England with her mission. This incident may lead to the unrolling of the entire Egyptian question.

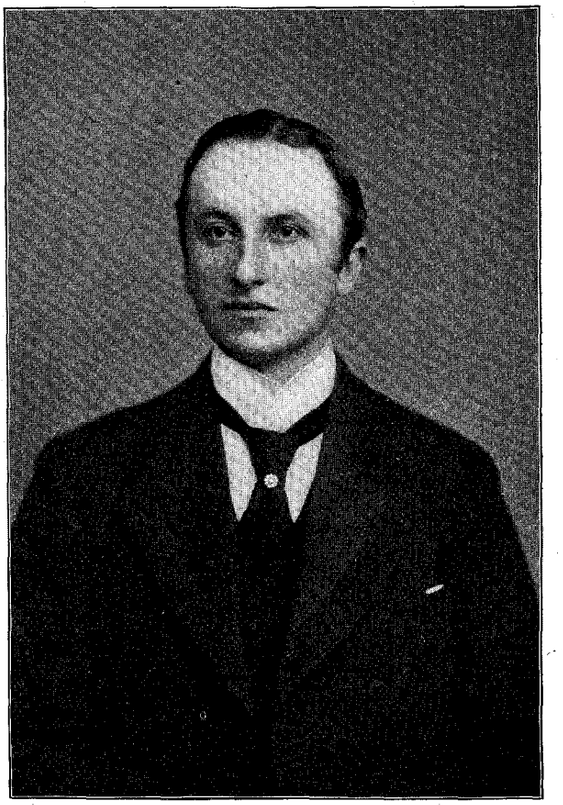
The *Petit Journal*, *Libre Parole*, and other Boulevard papers express themselves very much after the manner of our own "yellow press." The *Figaro* thinks that France can not order Marchand to withdraw until his report is in, and wonders whether Great Britain wishes to hide her dissatisfaction over her reverses in China by fussing about Fashoda. The *Liberté* thinks that England can not justly accuse France of thwarting her, but unfortunately the English think other nations have no rights, nothing but the excessive good-nature of John Bull preventing him from conquering the whole world. "England demands the withdrawal of Marchand as a preliminary to all negotiations, and this can not be granted," says the *Liberté*. The *Journal des Débats* says:

"Altho our interior troubles are not likely to strengthen the Government, our contemporaries on the other side of the Channel are mistaken if they think our energies are completely absorbed, and the sort of language used by some of the English papers does not tend toward peace. Thus *The Times* rejoices that Marchand 'is cut off from communications by land and water,' and forgets that this matter can not be settled between the English and French officers in the Upper Nile region. It is dangerous to assume that practically a state of war exists, and that the convoy hurrying to Marchand's relief may be forcibly held up by the English without serious consequences."

Throughout Europe generally England is regarded as the aggressor, and the French are commended for their calmness and moderation. The *Indépendance Belge*, however, does not see how war can be averted if the French refuse to abandon Fashoda. The German press is strictly neutral in the matter, and inclined to believe that England will not really go to war.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DECLINE OF BRITISH POWER AND HOW TO ARREST IT.

BRITISH statesmen have acknowledged more than once of late that England needs the help of an ally to secure her waning influence in Asia. Two writers of note have treated this subject in weighty publications. In the *Deutsche Revue*, Stuttgart, M. v. Brandt declares in very plain terms that Germany is



GEORGE N. CURZON, VICEROY OF INDIA.

not eligible for a British alliance, and that an Anglo-American alliance is a chimera. In *Cosmopolis*, Professor Vambéry hints that it is not yet too late for England to defend her Asiatic interests without outside help, if she will change her antiquated military and diplomatic system. M. v. Brandt, tho not in office just now, is credited with being in touch with the German foreign office. The Emperor himself is supposed to attach some weight to his opinions. He expresses himself to the following effect:

Sir Richard Temple has tried to show in this magazine that Italy, Belgium, Holland, and Austria-Hungary are all friendly to Great Britain, and that Germany is only estranged by the Jameson raid. Sir Richard evidently possesses a trait which must arouse the envy of other diplomats and journalists: his memory is so bad that he conveniently forgets political events and his own comments thereon. Perhaps he will allow himself to be reminded that Anglo-Austrian relations became anything but friendly under Gladstone, for Austria is vitally interested in the preservation of Turkey. This in itself would prevent Austria's

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allies from joining England. It is useless to discuss the question of an Anglo-German alliance against France and Russia. Russia must make great diplomatic mistakes to drive Germany into the arms of England, for, in a war with Russia, Germany would bear the entire brunt of the battle. Before we are ready to pull British chestnuts out of the fire we will want more than a May-day smile from Mr. Chamberlain.

Nor will the idea of an Anglo-American alliance be realized easily. The United States wishes to remain neutral. Moreover, British jealousy against Germany on account of her industrial and commercial activity is still more likely to become strong in the case of the United States, whose high protective tariff enables her to sell her goods in Asia at a price with which the Germans and English find it difficult to compete. It is, therefore, pretty certain that Germany will not be sponsor to the still-born babe of an Anglo-American alliance by joining it as a third party.

Professor Vambéry, whose sympathies have always been pronouncedly for England, endeavors to show in *Cosmopolis* that England has lost all along the line. In China, Russian diplomacy has beaten her. The sympathies of the Turks are lost for good. In Persia, the Russians are allowed to exercise full sway. The friendship of Afghanistan can not be trusted. The tribes on the northwestern frontier of India are enemies. On the other hand, the Russians are on good terms with nearly every Asiatic race. Russia has played her game so well that England must make use of Russian methods if she would win. Professor Vambéry makes the following suggestions:

"Above all, England must endeavor to create an adequate fighting force. Formerly her maritime superiority was sufficient; today the small British army can not hold what has been gained. Secondly, England must reform her somewhat antiquated diplomatic service. Not birth or rank, but ability, must be considered. Lord Salisbury has made a beginning by creating Captain Sir Claude McDonald ambassador to China, much to the disgust of older diplomats. But these innovations are absolutely necessary. What is wanted in Asia is not dandies and lordlings, but pliable men who understand Asiatics and will not act as stiffly as in the West End of London. Further, the English must try to learn more about Asia. At present they are lamentably ignorant with regard to the 300,000,000 Asiatics under their sway. In Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, and Russia special schools have been founded for the study of oriental languages; in England no such establishment exists. British rule has been doubtless more beneficial to the natives than Russian rule, and it is to be hoped that England will look the danger that threatens her in the face, instead of following an ostrich-like policy. The English must cease to coax and flatter Russia. If they exhibit some of the manliness and energy which gave Albion her empire, they may still strengthen their position sufficiently to keep it. And that is devoutly to be wished by every friend of freedom, progress, and education."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE Turkish Government has forbidden the immigration of Jews into Palestine.

KOREA is being modernized. The Emperor has on several occasions been lectured by political clubs, and upon his remark that people should not rashly criticize without being in a position that enables them to judge, he was informed by the Independent Club that popular opinion must be respected.

THE Conservative Barcelona members of the Spanish House of Representatives have agreed to propose the abolition of extra fees for committee members. "A good beginning," says the *Epoca*; "let us hope the example is followed." There are other evidences that Spain has learned the lesson of her late misfortunes. Neither the Revolutionist nor the Carlist agitator seems to be making headway. People are tired of "colonial empire," and the Chambers of Commerce in the cities talk hopefully of developing the resources of the peninsula.

ACCORDING to the Christiania *Dagbladet* a well-defined arbitration treaty has been concluded between Argentina and Italy. Despite the distance between the two countries, the treaty is of more than theoretical value, considering the large number of Italians settled in Argentina. Each country is to appoint an arbitrator, and these two appoint, a third. If they can not agree, the final arbitrator is to be chosen by the King of Sweden and the Swiss President. Both countries bind themselves to abide by the decision of the arbitrators. The treaty will be in force for ten years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

First Act of Major Excommunication in Canada.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

In the article in your issue of September 24, on "The Excommunication of Father Kozlowski" is the following: "Father Kozlowski was excommunicated by act of major excommunication. This is the first time, it is said, that such a pronunciamento has been proclaimed in America."

I think that I know of an act of the kind above mentioned of more ancient date. I was pretty closely connected with it. Several years ago, when I was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Métis, in the province of Quebec, Canada, a French Canadian Roman Catholic couple, Louis Ottot and Caroline Lavoie, came to me to be married. I asked them why they had not gone to their priest. They said that they were third cousins, and, consequently, could not be married according to the rites of their church without a dispensation which they were too poor to get, but their priest had said that marriage by a Protestant minister would be quite valid. Not seeing any lawful impediment in their cousinship to marriage, and as they had a government license, I married them. But they proved to be uncle and niece by affinity. Their marriage was marriage with a deceased wife's sister's daughter. Had I known of their true relationship, I would not have married them. Next All-Saints' Day they were excommunicated with very great ceremony in the cathedral of the diocese (Rimouski) for having contracted an unlawful marriage, and that with the help of a heretical minister. They were named and denied the rites of their church while living, and when dying, and Christian burial after death. Every one who should knowingly contenance them was to undergo the same penalty. This was the first instance of the kind in the history of the Roman Catholic church in Canada. I know that many make a distinction between America and Canada. I defy any one to refute me when I say that Canada is as really a part of America as the State of New York is.

I may as well finish my story. Two or three days after their amputation from the church, they appeared on bended knees before the vicar-general in the porch of the cathedral, pleaded "guilty," and professed repentance. They were reunited to the church, but separated as husband and wife. By and by the bishop returned from Rome, the husband bought a dispensation, the couple went to a missionary post among the Indians, and again the knot was tied. (Rev.) T. FENWICK.

WOODBRIDGE, ONTARIO, September 26.

Does Life Continue After Decapitation? No!

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

In the issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST for September 24, page 377, I note a paragraph which I think needs correction, as it is calculated to add to the already sufficient terrors of mankind one that is wholly needless. The paragraph is headed "Does Life Continue after Decapitation?" It contains the intimation, founded on statements of a French medical man, and quoted with apparent approval of a medical journal in this country, that consciousness may remain to a decapitated person for the space of three hours. Words are insufficient properly to stigmatize the ignorance exhibited in this assertion. In the absence of Dr. Cinel's original writing, it is not fair to say how much he may have shown ignorance; but *The Massachusetts Medical Journal* certainly is responsible for leading you into a serious error, and one that may do a great deal of harm. Decapitation of a human being is followed by instantaneous loss of consciousness. The moment that blood ceases to *flow* in the brain consciousness ends. What takes place in fainting will furnish to any laymen a familiar illustration of this fact; and well-informed medical men know that total and immediate unconsciousness can be caused by compression of the arteries of the neck, notwithstanding the fact that the brain still gets some blood from arteries that pass into the skull protected from pressure by the bones of the spinal column. As long ago as the time of the Assyrian empire it was known to physicians of that ancient age that insensibility could be produced by pressure upon the blood-vessels of the neck, and this method was actually employed to prevent pain in the performance of certain surgical operations.

The paragraph referred to states that the stillness of the decapitated head is due to the severance of nerves "which serve for the transmission of orders from the brain to the trunk!" This statement is faulty in expression, but it discloses an astounding ignorance in the matters of anatomy and physiology. In fact, decapitation does not interfere with the nerves that govern the muscles of expression, and does not interpose physical difficulty to the disclosure of any emotion that could be felt by the victim.

Let the readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST therefore be reassured—Dr. Cinel and *The Massachusetts Medical Journal* to the contrary notwithstanding—decapitation produces instantaneous insensibility and (in the usual sense of the word) death, and it furnishes a most humane method of inflicting the death penalty. If this statement of the case does not convince any of your readers, I shall be glad to put him on the track of instruction of a very different sort from that supplied by *The Massachusetts Medical Journal*. I write in the interest of your readers and the reputation of THE LITERARY DIGEST, which I regard as the best journal of its class that I know of.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES W. DULLES, M.D.,

(*Lecturer on the History of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania.*)

PHILADELPHIA, September 26, 1898

IN the cut accompanying the article in our columns, October 1, on Pandita Ramabai, a mistake was inadvertently made. The figure of the Pandita is the one numbered as 2 instead of that numbered as 1.

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The export trade of the Philippine Islands in 1897 shows an increase over that of the previous year, notwithstanding the continuance of the rebellion. According to the annual report of the Belgian consul at Manila, bearing date of April 21, 1898, the chief articles of export were abaca, or Manila hemp, copra, dyewoods, coffee, indigo, sugar, mother-of-pearl, gums, tobacco, leather (for glue) and hemp rope.

An exclusive ten-year contract for making porcelain in Venezuela has just been negotiated by the Marquis Gino Incontri, an Italian. The terms are very favorable to the contractor.

The Imperial Chinese railway is without doubt one of the greatest enterprises in northern China. Already, 320 miles of road have been constructed (80 miles of which are double track), and 125 are now under construction. The company has 64 engines of Chinese make, 4 Belgian, 21 American, and 38 English. From 8,000 to 12,000 men are constantly employed, 42 of whom are foreigners. They have extensive shops at Tong Shan, where cars of all kinds are built. The cross-ties and bridge timbers are imported, principally from Oregon, altho small shipments, far inferior in quality, are received from Japan. The road is gradually being extended, and ere long will be completed to Niu-chwang, one of the terminal points of the Russian railway. The traffic for the past eleven months was as follows: Passengers carried, 1,216,885; freight, 1,870,118 tons. The traffic is rapidly increasing, and already the road is paying handsome dividends.

The German and French apple crops are unusually small this year, and conditions are therefore favorable for a large importation of American fruit this season. If the rigid official inspection of incoming fruit is not used to discriminate against apples from this country, American dealers will have a good opportunity. Our Consul at Frankfort says in his report:

"The German trade in American dried apples, apricots, peaches, pears, and prunes is now firmly established, and it may be after all commercially wiser and more scientific to place less reliance on the export of cheap, perishable, and officially discredited freight like fresh fruits, and devote more care and energy to the sale abroad of the more condensed and valuable products that may be derived from the same fruits when in a preserved and really merchantable condition.

"American evaporated apples are generally sold to German importers free on board—that is, with freight, insurance, and all charges paid to Rotterdam, Hamburg, or Bremen. The lowest price ever reached was 35 marks ($8.33) per 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds)—in the spring of 1897. Similar apples cost in July this year 65 marks ($15.47) and advanced to 80 marks ($19.04) but have since declined to about 72 marks, or $17.13 per 100 kilograms, which would be a high and risky figure if it were not offset by the scarcity and relatively, still higher prices of fresh apples in Europe.

Dried California apricots have attained great favor in this country, and now cost c. i. f. at Rotterdam $26 to $28.50 per 100 kilograms, against $16.50 to $19 at this time last year, the marked advance being due to a short crop at home. American prunes have also been successfully introduced, and some large shipments were received last year. This season, however, the estimated crop of 100,000,000 pounds has shrunk to 80,000,000 among which is included a large precentage of small fruit, which can not be readily sold in European markets, for the reason that both France and Turkey have good crops of prunes this year."

Italy (Naples).

This province on the western coast of Italy has, since its foundation more than 300 years B. C., belonged to many nations, and is therefore one of the most cosmopolitan divisions of the Italian kingdom.

The capital city, Naples, the most densely populated city in Europe, vies only with Constantinople as being the most beautifully situated city in the world. "See Naples, and then die" has been the sentiment of many visitors who find no other place in the world combining, within the same compass, such natural beauty, with so many objects of interest.

A most undesirable feature of Naples is the number of lazy mendicants, but they are gradually disappearing as manufactories and schools increase. On another page is shown a Neapolitan woman, in the provincial dress, using a Singer Sewing Machine in corset manufacture.

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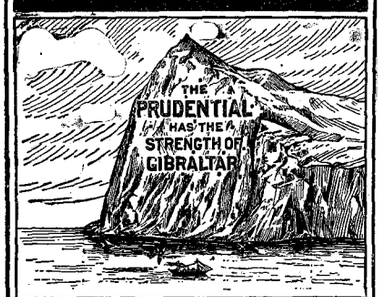

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Sloman.....	German	Hamburg.	Monthly	do
Chargeurs-Reunis....	French	Havre.	do	New Orleans.
Coast lines.				
Lloyd Brazileiro	Brazilian	Rio de Janeiro	Weekly	Northern and southern ports of Brazil.
Navegaçao Costeira	do	do	do	do
Lage Irmaos.....				
Esperança Maritima...	do	do	do	do
Espirito Santence de	do	do	do	do
Navegaçao a vapor..	do			
Companhia Pernambucana de Navegaçao.	do	Recife	do	do
Sao Ivao da Barra e Campos.	do	Sao Ivao da Barra.	do	do
Viaçao do Brazil.....	do	Rio de Janeiro	do	River San Francisco and tributaries.

Information as to port charges and other regulations will be supplied by the State Department.

The orange cultivation in Paraguay offers good opportunity for the investment of American capital as well as chance for actual settlement and operation by immigrants. Consul Ruffin, at Asuncion, advises those who contemplate entering Paraguay for agricultural purposes that the best sites are along the river accessible to boats which can carry produce to the markets of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. The land is good and fertile, and the Government of Paraguay will pay the passage of immigrants from Buenos Ayres to the land on which they wish to settle.

The street railroads of Reims, France, now operated by horse-power, are about to change their system to that of the electric trolley. Our consul at that city suggests that American contractors and furnishers of material for electric roads compete. All propositions and inquiries should be addressed to La Compagnie de Tramways de Reims, Sharbeck, Brussels, Belgium.

Altho of comparatively recent introduction, the manufacture of men's hats and caps has made rapid progress in Japan. The first house, the Tokyo Hat Manufacturing Company, was established in 1889, under the management of two foreign experts, one an American and the other a German. The output has so far averaged 45,000 dozen pairs a year. In 1897 the value of the imported hats was $134,098.50.

A lamp does not burn very well, and eats its head off in chimneys, unless you use the chimney made for it.
Index tells.
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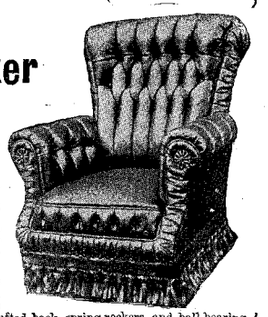

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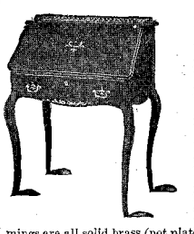
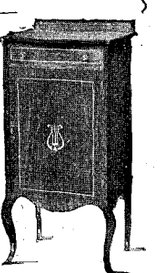
Ladies' Mahogany Desk



$9.75 buys this dainty desk direct from the factory, *freight prepaid*, sent "On Approval," to be returned *at our expense* if not positively the best ladies' desk ever sold at so low a price. A dainty birthday or wedding gift.

FRONT is figured mahogany, tastily inlaid with pearl and white holly. Has French legs both back and front, two locks. Small drawer inside, places for paper, pen, ink, etc. Bottom of large drawer is of pretty bird's-eye maple. Trimmings are all solid brass (not plated), including the crest. This desk is polished like a piano, and from a dealer will cost $15 to $20. Ask for Catalogue.

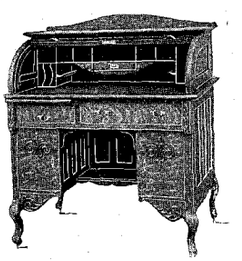
Mahogany Music Cabinet



$8.00 buys this nice music cabinet, direct from the factory, *freight prepaid*, sent "On Approval," to be returned *at our expense* if not positively the best music cabinet obtainable at so low a price.

FRONT is figured mahogany, tastily inlaid with mother-of-pearl and white holly. Has French legs, adjustable shelves, and lock. Trimmings are solid brass, and bottom of drawer is pretty bird's-eye maple. This cabinet has a rich polish finish, and from a dealer will cost $12 to $15.

Home Desk



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Current Events.

Monday, October 24.

The United States Supreme Court decides the **General Traffic Association case** in favor of the Government and against the railroads. . . . President McKinley extends the time limit for the **Spanish evacuation of Cuba** from December 1 to January 1. . . . The **Peace Commissioners** discuss Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Ladrones. . . . The **Torrens Land Title act** is upheld by the Illinois supreme court.

General Ortega with the last of the **Spanish troops leave Porto Rico** for Spain. General Correa, **Spanish Minister of War, resigns.** . . . The **British Admiralty** orders the preparation of a large number of ships for sea service.

Tuesday, October 25.

The report of the **Signal Corps** of its operations during the late war is presented by Gen. A. W. Greely. . . . The **Santiago Board of Trade** voluntarily subscribes $100,000 for harbor improvements, placing the amount at the disposal of General Wood.

The **French Ministry resign.** It is decided to submit documents in the Dreyfus case to the Court of Cassation. . . . The French artist, Pierre **Puvis de Chavannes, dies** at Paris.

Wednesday, October 26.

The Seventh Army Corps under command of General Fitzhugh Lee is ordered reorganized for the **occupation of Cuba.**

General Kitchener and Captain Barratier, bearer of Major Marchand's official report, reach Paris. . . . The **Emperor and Empress of Germany** visit Mt. Carmel in Palestine.

Thursday, October 27.

Justice Strong, of Canada, as arbitrator, awards $40,000 damages to **Victor H. McCord against the Government of Peru.** . . . The Spanish Peace Commissioners agree to **relinquish sovereignty over Cuba** without terms or conditions; all differences regarding Porto Rico and Guam are also arranged.

It is reported in Paris that the British cabinet has decided on a **protectorate over Egypt.** M. Charles Dupuy is asked by President Faure of France **to form a new cabinet.** . . . The appeal for the **revision of the Dreyfus case** is argued before the French Court of Cassation. . . . **General Kitchener** arrives in London.

Friday, October 28.

A San Francisco wrecking company applies for permission **to raise the hulk of the *Maine.*** . . . The War Department Investigation Commission **inspects Camp Thomas.**

It is stated that the British Government has decided that Major **Marchand must withdraw** from Fashoda unconditionally before any negotiations are begun with regard to the rest of the Nile valley.

Saturday, October 29.

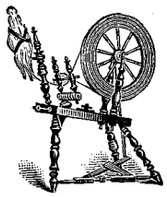
It is currently reported in Washington that the Administration has decided **to take possession of all the Philippines.** . . . Col. George E. **Waring dies of yellow fever.** . . . The **parcel post treaty** between the United States and the British colony of Trinidad is signed. . . . The injunctions against the miners brought by the **Virden Coal Company** enjoining them from interfering with the operation of the mines are dismissed in the circuit court. . . . **A mass-meeting in San Juan,** Porto Rico, of delegates from the chief towns of the island, adopts resolutions demanding territorial rights, the end of the present military rule, and the installation of regular civil government.

The French Court of Cassation decides to grant **a revision of the Dreyfus case.** . . . The **Emperor and Empress of Germany** enter Jerusalem through the Jaffa gate.

Sunday, October 30.

Ex-President Harrison writes a letter urging the need of united effort on the part of the Republican Party. . . . An extra allotment of space is made to the United States in the **Paris exposition.**

Two more **deaths from the bubonic plague** occur in Vienna.



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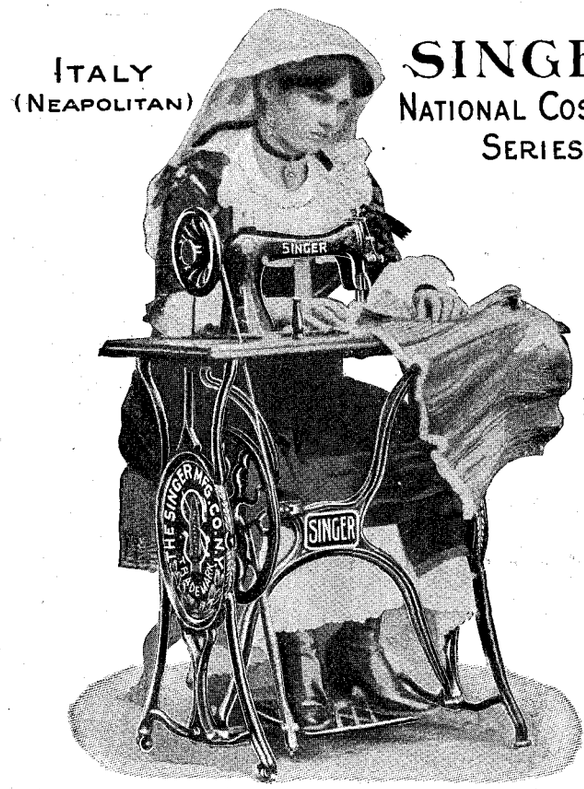

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CHESS.

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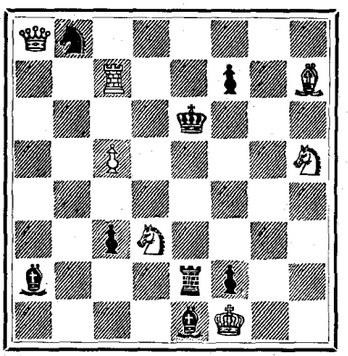
Problem 328.

BY A. CORVIAS.

A First-Prizer.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

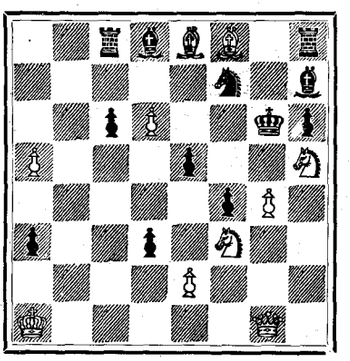
White mates in two moves.

Problem 329.

BY A. E. STUDD.

From The British Chess Magazine.

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 324.

Key-move, R—Kt 3.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; Tom M. Taylor, Calvert, Tex.; V. Brent, New Orleans; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; Miss Nan Humphreys and L. Fulton, Charlottesville, Va.; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.

Comments: "An elegant composition"—M. W. H; "Exceptionally elegant and easy"—I. W. B.; "An old idea in a pretty new dress"—F. S. F; "Cleverly devised"—C. R. O.; "Easy but pretty"—T. M. T.; "Very neat and artistic"—G. P.; "One of the hardest 2-ers I have ever tried"—F. L. H.

Several solvers sent 1. Kt x Kt (R 6) 2. R-Kt 5 mate.
Any

Instead of "any" put Kt—K 6, then R—Kt 5 is not mate, for Kt interposes. Others were caught with R—Kt 4 The answer is Kt (Kt 7) x Kt, and no mate.

No. 325.

1. Kt—B 6 / K x Kt (B 6)	2. Q—B 6, ch / K—B 4 (must)	3. P—Q 4, mate!!
1. ..... / K x Kt(Kt6)	2. Q—B 4 / P x Kt	3. Q x Q Kt P, mate
	2. ..... / Any other	3. Q—Kt 5, mate
1. ..... / B x Kt	2. Q—K 5; ch / K x Kt (must)	3. B—Kt 5, mate
1. ..... / B x P	2. Q x Q Kt P, ch / K x Kt (must)	3. B x B, mate

Solved by M. W. H., H. W. B., I. W. B., R. M. C., F. S. F., C. R. O., T. M. T., V. B., G. P., W. S. F.; the Rev. E. C. Haskell, Battle Creek, Mich.; Mark Stivers, Bluefield, W. Va.

Comments: "A very fine problem"—M. W. H.; "A very interesting composition"—H. W. B.; "For economy and brilliancy of mating positions, deserves high praise"—I. W. B.; "An easy Plan(c)k to walk"—R. M. C.; "A remarkably fine problem"—C. R. O.; "Competition very poor that gave this first prize"—T. M. T.; "Ingenious and most interesting"—V. B.

H. Schuster, Savannah, Ga., and V. Brent solved 322 and 323. V. Brent speaks of 323 as "a fine composition, full of plausible 'nearlys'."

What Constitutes a Good Problem?

Several of our solvers spoke slightingly of No. 320 because they did not find it very difficult, and yet this problem received the highest honors ever awarded a problem. Three men, than whom there are none more capable of judging the merits of a problem, marked this an absolutely perfect problem. We may have seen more difficult two-movers, but, surely, we have never seen a more artistic work. Very many persons judge a problem wholly by its difficultness—if it bothered them, it is good; if they got it easily, it is poor. Sometimes we happen on the key-move of a very difficult problem; that is, those persons who do not study a problem, but at once begin to move pieces, happen to get the key; hence, they are apt to judge that, inasmuch as they got it easily, the problem is not good. If there is anything in Chess that can be called an art, it is Problem-composition. Walter Pulitzer calls this "Chess-Harmony," likening the combination of the pieces to the combination of musical tones. There are persons,—we know some of them—who judge of a musical composition in the same manner as many judge of a Chess-problem: if it is difficult *it must be good*, if it is easy it is poor trash, altho it may be very beautiful and of perfect harmonic and melodic construction. We notice that in the late problem-tourney of *The B. C. M.*, the Judges prepared a table showing the standing of the problems "worthy of high commendation." This table reveals the fact that the Judges considered several characteristics as essential elements of a "good" problem. For instance: beauty of ideas—of method—naturally comes in the first order. This naturally suggests the question: Is a problem simply a puzzle? No! it is a Chess-study. Then the ideas underlying it and the method by which these ideas are worked out are of paramount importance. Are the ideas beautiful in themselves? Are they elaborate in an artistic manner? The next characteristic demanded is "originality of arrangement," which marks the genius and gives to the work a unique distinction. Then come "correctness and economy in construction," and last of all "difficulty." It is true that, in several instances, the Judges condemn a problem because of its "weak key," but in other instances a weak key is more than atoned for by the other excellencies of the problem. A quotation from their verdict of the problem that took first prize is worth quoting here: "There are several features which invite criticism, notably the cumbersome construction with its numerous Pawns; the inartistic nature of the mates in every variation if Black refuses to do just what is wanted (the quietness of the second move being rather apparent than real, since they always threaten blundering, impure mates); and the rather strained and artificial nature of some of the situations. Nevertheless, the three main ideas are so exceptionally beautiful that the problem carries its minor imperfections triumphantly."

The Pillsbury National Correspondence Chess Association.

We have received a very neat pamphlet giving information concerning the Pillsbury Correspondence Association, from which we take the following items of interest: 1. The Association includes the United States, hence it is National. 2. Its members are, by reason of their residence, placed in eight divisions—Eastern, Midland, Northern, Atlantic, Central, New England, Southern, and Western. 3. "The object of the Association is to increase interest in the grandest and most fascinating of pastimes," and also to arrange games especially for Chess-players who have not the privilege of visiting Chess-clubs or of meeting strong players. 3. The Association also interests itself in team-matches, tournaments, board-contests, and correspondence-games. 4. There are now two tournaments in progress, in which more than two hundred persons are playing. 5. Any person can become a member by paying $1 a year. The Association has its headquarters at 3131 Indiana Avenue, Chicago.

Correspondence-play is, probably, the best way to become a good Chess-player, or as Dr. Tarrasch puts it, to play good Chess. Very many persons are naturally nervous. They are easily disturbed. We saw a player, not long ago, lose a won game, simply because he was asked: "How are you getting along?" He replied, "Fairly well," and then made a wrong move—a move he did not intend to make. His attention was diverted for the moment, and he went astray. There are others, and their name is Legion, who move first and look afterward. Among these are those who know the Openings, and would play good Chess, if they were careful, and did not make so many "flukes." Correspondence play gives one (1) the opportunity to refer to the best games, and thereby to master thoroughly the openings and provide the best means of defense; (2) The nervous player is protected from all disturbances; and (3) the careless player has all the time necessary to study the combinations, thereby enabling him to form the habit of looking before he leaps.

Chess-Nuts.

The latest Chess-magazine is the *Tygodnik Szachowy*, published in Warsaw, Russia.

In the Vienna Tournament, of the 342 games played there were 231 won-games and 111 draws.

Reichelm, in *The Times*, says that there are 400 towns in the United States able to support Chess-clubs.

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PROF. OTIS T. MASON, of the Smithsonian Institute, said: "I am proud to see such creditable work done in our country."

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